

## ARMY



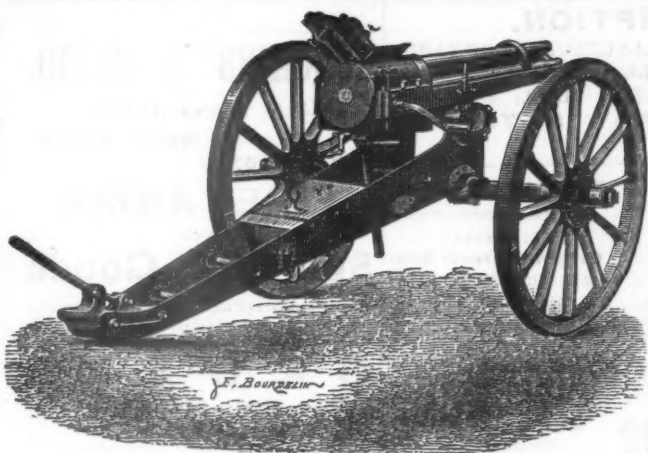
## NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
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WHOLE NUMBER 967.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

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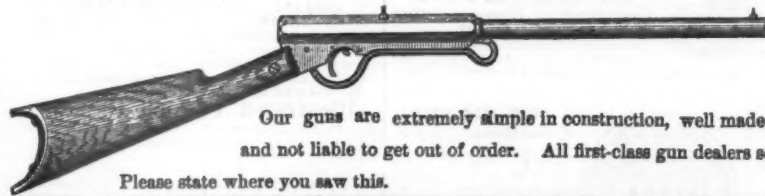
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 31.  
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.  
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## THE JOURNAL OF THIS WEEK.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week consists of 28 pages. They will be found to contain the fullest and most accurate, the most varied, and the most comprehensive collection of news, facts, opinions, and criticisms of interest to every one concerned in military or naval affairs or desirous of being informed regarding them, which is anywhere obtainable in the United States. Everything here presented is of current interest or of an importance and pertinence which has compelled its publication this week. That we are obliged to increase the size of this number of the JOURNAL to 28 pages to give all this shows how prominent and how numerous military discussions have become this year, and we trust we may say, without undue elation, how completely the JOURNAL is occupying its appointed field as a newspaper.

Even the advertising pages of the paper will be found of great interest and value. They contain no objectionable matter, for we take the greatest pains to keep them clean, refusing advertisements of an offensive character, and they present the announcements of the oldest, the most reputable, the most important houses engaged in many departments of trade and business. Since the JOURNAL was started it has been regularly used as an advertising medium by the highest class of mercantile firms throughout the country. These constitute not only our most frequent, but also our most extensive advertisers. Few other weekly newspapers can show a body of advertisers so worthy of confidence and of so distinguished a business reputation. That they cling steadfastly to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL indicates their just appreciation of the intelligent discrimination of its readers, and the great value to them of communicating with classes so exceptional as those reached by this paper. It also, we think, shows that even business prudence, no less than moral obligation, dictates the exclusion of everything fraudulent or otherwise objectionable from a paper's advertising columns, at least when it appeals to a cultivated constituency and invites responsible advertisers.

## RECENT DEATHS.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN H. LONG, U. S. N.

This officer died at his residence at Astoria, N. Y., March 2, of Bright's disease, and the funeral took place Sunday, March 5, at 1 P. M. The deceased officer was in his 55th year. He was a native of England, and received an appointment as acting 1st assistant engineer July 1, 1861. During the war he served in responsible capacities, being on the *Iroquois* and the *Minnesota*, the flagship of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Since the war he has been principally on special duty in New York. In his death the Navy has to regret the loss of an officer who has worthily, honorably, and faithfully maintained the dignity of his profession.

SURGEON J. H. FRANTZ, U. S. A.

The death of Surgeon J. H. Frantz, U. S. A., at Baltimore, Md., March 2, is reported. He had been on sick leave for a long time, residing principally at Old Point Comfort, Va., but was intending to remove to Baltimore. Surgeon Frantz entered the Army as an Assistant Surgeon in 1861, and served with honor during the war, receiving the brevets of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was promoted Major and Surgeon October 1, 1875.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJ. C. A. REYNOLDS, Quartermaster, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his sick leave at Jacksonville, Fla.

LIEUT. C. A. BOOTH, 1st U. S. Inf., has succeeded Lieut. Flipper as A. C. S. of the post of Fort Davis, Texas.

SEN. LAWRENCE L. HAY, of Battery E, 5th U. S. Artillery, en route from Tampa, Fla., to Plattsburg Barracks, arrived.

GEN. WILLIAM MYERS, U. S. A., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, March 2.

BRIG. GEN. D. B. SACKET, Inspector General, U. S. A., was in New York, March 3, stopping at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUT. CHARLES HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Artillery, was expected in the North the latter part of this week, on a month's leave from Tampa, Fla.

CAPT. J. B. CAMPBELL and Lieut. J. R. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week on brief leaves of absence.

MAJOR WILLIAM SMITH, Paymaster, U. S. A., is expected at Newport Barracks, Ky., early next week, for temporary duty in making payments to troops in the Department of the South.

in New York Saturday, Feb. 25, from Savannah. His conduct on the voyage was so strange as to give rise to the belief that he was of unsound mind. He has been taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his condition is receiving proper attention at the hands both of the military and civil authorities.

MAJ. T. J. ECKERSON, Quartermaster, U. S. A., left Boston Feb. 28 on a few days leave to attend to some personal matters requiring his attention. He was in New York March 2.

GEN. GEO. H. CROSMAN, U. S. A., (retired), a cadet in 1819, is living in peaceful retirement at 2014 Delancey Place, Philadelphia.

GEN. J. D. COX delivered, early in the week, an address on the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, in which he vigorously defended the action of the Court-Martial which convicted Gen. Porter, and of which he himself was a member. His chief ground was that no evidence had been discovered since 1862 which essentially altered the correctness of the views entertained by the court at that time. In this, Gen. Cox differs entirely, as will be seen, from Gen. Grant, as well as from the members of the Schofield Board.

COR. A. P. BLUNT, U. S. A., Governor of the Leavenworth prison, visited St. Louis this week, stopping at the Planters Hotel.

ASSIST. SURG. J. M. DICKSON, U. S. A., arrived in New York March 2, and is at the Grand Central Hotel, "awaiting orders."

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL SWAIN was to leave Washington March 3, to pay a visit to Mrs. Garfield, at Cleveland, Ohio.

MAJOR GENERAL McDOWELL has stated that no trouble from Indians is apprehended on account of the hanging of the scouts in Arizona. Four companies of Cavalry and one of Infantry will be present at the execution.

GEN. H. B. CARRINGTON has removed to New York city, at No. 78 5th Avenue. He is superintending a new edition of his "Battles of the Bible." His business office is No. 113 William Street, to which place has been removed the "Magazine of American History," which Gen. C. has taken charge of as general manager of the miscellaneous and subscription book department of A. S. Barnes and Co., who also publish the Magazine.

OFFICIAL routine and the "proper channel" arrangement has been convulsed to its centre in Washington recently by the action of President Arthur in sending by his Secretary direct to the leader of the Marine band instructions to be present and play at a banquet given by him to certain officials. The leader of the band, paralyzed by this unwonted directness, referred the matter to the commandant, who having heard nothing from the Navy Department on the subject, had no orders to give in the premises. There was consequently no music; the President is said to have been incensed, and in general there was a lively row. Where the band leader stands now is not reported.

THERE will be no important change of stations of a permanent character among officers of the Quartermaster's Dept. until the new, Q. M. Gen. is confirmed and takes his post. Several officers high in rank in the Dept. desire a change, and some are entitled to one by reason of length of service. Among others it is understood that Gen. Saxton, Chief Q. M. Pacific Division, is desirous of being transferred to an Eastern station. Major J. M. Moore, on duty in Q. M. General's office, Washington, has gone to Philadelphia to take temporary charge of the transportation office, vacated by the death of Capt. Bradley, A. Q. M. It is necessary that a regular officer of the Dept. should be there at this time as important contracts are now awaiting consideration. It is announced, on apparently good authority, that Lieut.-Col. C. G. Sawtelle is to have Gen. Ingalls' place in New York.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending March 2, 1882: Bvt. Major F. Mears, Captain 9th Inf., on leave; Capt. C. B. Barnett, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. A. J. Russell, 7th Cav., on leave; 2d Lieut. Williston Fish, 4th Art., S. O. 24, Dept. East; 2d Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., on leave; Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C. Wm. J. Volkmar, Captain 5th Cav., S. O. 20, Mil. Div. Mo. The above named officers were also registered at the Ebbitt House. Bvt. Major-Gen. and Brigadier-Gen. O. O. Howard, at No. 9 Grant place, attending Garfield memorial exercises; Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, at Wormley's Hotel here by command of the General of the Army; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, 5th Cav., at 929 K street, on leave; Bvt. Major C. B. Throckmorton, Captain 4th Art., at 121 C street, S. E., on G. C.-M. at Washington Barracks; Brevet-Major Daingerfield Parker, Captain 3d Infantry, at 1536 I Street, on leave; 2d Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Infantry, on leave.

THE following additional subscriptions to the Garfield Monument Fund are reported this week: Officers and professors, West Point, \$27.50; Chief Engr E. J. Wither, U. S. N., \$10; Lieut. E. J. Colahan, U. S. N., \$5; P. A. Paymaster J. N. Steel, \$2; Lieut. W. A. Nichols, 23d Inf., \$1; Thomas Lacey, Com'y Serg't, U. S. A., \$1; men of U. S. S. *Intrepid*, torpedo boat, \$5.75; Co. A, 14th Inf., \$26.50; Co. E, 3d Inf., \$16.45; Col. G. L. Andrews, 25th Inf., \$25; Lieut. C. B. Thompson, 5th Inf., \$1; Lieut. T. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., \$1; Co. B, 21st Inf., \$15; Co. A, 7th Inf., \$21; Troop D, 2d Cav., \$7; Co. D, 10th Inf., \$7.50.

LIEUT. E. F. WILCOX, 6th Cavalry, recently transferred from the 12th Inf., son of Gen. O. B. Wilcox, is in Washington this week, enjoying a leave of absence.

GENS. HANCOCK and HOWARD, U. S. A., called upon President Arthur Feb. 28.

BREVET Lieut. Col. H. G. Litchfield, Captain 2d Artillery, is in Washington this week on duty on matters connected with the general target practice of the Army. An order will probably soon be issued defining his duties in connection with this important branch of Army practice. The colonel will not be stationed in Washington, but will return to Governor's Island.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN returned to Chicago from Washington March 1.

AS HERETOFORE anticipated, Major Alexander Piper, 4th U. S. Artillery, has arrived at Fort Trumbull, Conn., from leave, and assumed command of the post Feb. 27, 1882.

ASSIST. SURG. Wm. G. Spencer, U. S. Army, is expected in New York in a few days, from Fort Cour D'Alene, I. T. It is probable he will be assigned to duty at an Eastern post.

MESSES. E. Henry and Bonnard, of New York city, have just successfully made a cast in bronze of the face and left hand of ex-President Garfield. The work was done under the supervision of Mr. St. Gaudens, the sculptor of the Farragut statue in Madison square, at the request of Mrs. Garfield.

TENNYSON's latest poem, "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade," has been received here, and although it has a warlike ring and is generally effective, it does not compare favorably with its predecessor and companion picture, "The Charge of the Light Brigade." This may be owing to the length of time which has elapsed since the deeds which it commemorates took place, or it may be that the practical spirit we are now so apt to boast of causes us to look at poetic achievements as a waste of time, and generally unproductive of substantial, that is pecuniary, results. But Kinglake and Tennyson have taken care that Sir James Scarlett and his three hundred troopers shall not be forgotten.

THE *Pioneer Press*, discoursing of the recent promotion of Captain E. W. Smith, 18th U. S. Infantry, to be Major of the 22d Infantry, re-echoes what we said last week concerning his long services as A. D. C. to General Terry. The *Press* says: "Major Smith has been a captain of infantry for nineteen years, during seventeen of which he has been associated with General Terry as a member of his military family, and his advancement, though tardy, is well deserved. His record as an officer is a brilliant one. As a staff officer Col. Smith has been very efficient, and by his varied experience and his ability as an executive officer, he is well equipped for the wider field of action to which he is destined."

AMONG those mentioned as qualified by service and experience for promotion to a captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., is 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, 10th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Porter, N. Y. There are, of course, many candidates for such positions when vacant, and the disposition nowadays seems to be to give them to those lieutenants who have long been actually, if not positively, assistant quartermasters.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR A. C. RHODES, U. S. A., was in Philadelphia this week, registering at the Colonnade Hotel.

ALL the general officers who have received the thanks of Congress, with the exception of General Terry, were present at the Garfield memorial services Thursday.

GEN. ALFRED PLEASANTON applies to Congress for a restoration to the Army as a Major-General retired.

A BOARD is to meet at Fort Clark, Texas, in a few days to examine Serg't Wm. Adams, Troop D, 8th Cav., for promotion to a commission. This seems so far to be the first Board of the kind of this season. Doubtless there are more to follow.

GEN. GEO. W. GETTY, U. S. A., came to New York this week, stopping, as usual, at the Grand Hotel.

GEN. LOGAN is reported to have been confined to his house by sickness, and it is not probable that any Army nominations will be considered in the Senate during his absence.

LIST of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending March 2, 1882: Army—Bvt. Maj. J. B. Campbell, Capt. 4th Art.; Bvt. Maj. George Shorkley, Capt. 15th Inf.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. H. G. Litchfield, Capt. 2d Art. Navy—Lieut. S. H. May, Pay Inspector Thomas T. Caswell, P. A. Paymaster; C. W. Littlefield, Paymaster H. T. Skelding.

BVT. CAPT. HENRY ROMEYN, 1st Lieut. 5th Infantry, who has not been on duty since relieved last fall from the Hampton Institute, is now in Washington awaiting orders.

PRINCE FRIEDRICH, of Siam, who will shortly pay a visit to this country, will be put under the tutelage of Col. Richard Vose, 71st regiment N. G., New York, who will teach him how to command a regiment of the National Guard.

LIEUT. O. M. SMITH, Adj't. 2d U. S. Inf., was expected to rejoin last week at Fort Clark, Texas, from a three months' leave.

PAYMASTER J. O. DOWEY, U. S. A., pleasantly remembered as lately on duty in New York and Boston, has established his office at Fort Worth, Texas.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. A., was to read a report on the Nicaragua Inter-Oceanic Canal, before the Board of Trade of San Francisco, Thursday, Feb. 23.



FREDERICK GRAFF, who was a member of the naval bands of the frigates *Romulo* and *Cumberland* during the Rebellion, died at Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 23.

GEN. Armstrong delivered an interesting lecture on the "Indian Question" at Philadelphia, March 1, which was followed March 2 by one on Indians, by Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., at Horticultural Hall, where a band of Indians from the Carlisle and Hampton Schools were present.

The Loyal Legion, New York Commandery, met at Delmonico's, Wednesday evening, March 1st. General Milbau presiding, General Chas. A. Carleton, Recorder. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of the late Capt. W. S. Edwards, who died in San Francisco, February 2. Capt. Charles Shaler and Major George W. McKee, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., were received as companions in the commandery by transfer from other stations. Mr. Charles B. Sweeney and Capt. James Benkard were also installed as companions. The following candidates were duly elected: Capt. W. S. Andrews, late U. S. Signal Corps; Chief Engineer G. W. Magee, U. S. N.; Major J. H. Butler, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. S. Baker, U. S. V.; Ensign A. Vanderbilt, late U. S. N.; Major W. De Witt Melen, late U. S. V., and Dr. Valentine Mott.

CAPT. W. H. Gill, who has for four years served very acceptably as clerk to the Senate Military Committee, has been receiving the congratulations of his friends this week on the passage through both houses by Congress of the bill reinstating him in the Army as a military storekeeper, Q. M. Department. He was originally appointed as such June 12, 1868, and discharged December 16, 1870, under section 34, Act July 14, 1870.

GEN. Sherman, accompanied by Gen. Poe and Col. Morrow of his staff, Miss Lizzie Sherman and Miss Winifred Poe, left Washington Wednesday evening, March 1, for a tour of inspection to the principal military posts in Texas. General Sherman may perhaps extend his tour through parts of Arizona, California (including the Yosemite Valley, etc.) San Antonio, Forts Clark, Duncan, McIntosh, Davis, and Bliss are named as being among the posts which the General intends visiting.

GEN. Rosecrans promptly issued a card denying the statement in Mr. Blaine's oration on Garfield, that when General Garfield joined the Army of the Cumberland he found "various troubles already well developed, and seriously affecting the value and efficiency of the Army." "Justice to the truth of history," says General Rosecrans, "and to the Army of the Cumberland requires that I should declare that I never heard of such a state of things until the statement came from the lips of the orator to-day. The distinguished gentleman has been wholly misinformed, and the statements above quoted have no foundation in fact. On the contrary, it was the general sentiment and constant boast of the officers and men of that army that the Army of the Cumberland was singularly united and free from dissensions, and therefore no one's genius was required to heal the dissensions. I appeal to them to bear witness to this fact."

THE NEW Commandery of the Military Order established in Washington, had a very considerable accession to its membership on Wednesday evening, March 1, when the following were balloted for: Generals John C. Tidball, Benj. C. Card, and D. G. Swain; Colonels A. F. Rockwell, Robt. N. Scott, C. G. Freudenberg, and F. U. Farquhar; Major Lewis Cass Forsyth, and Capt. Richard P. Strong, of the Army; Captain John G. Walker, and Commanders Augustus G. Kellogg and Henry L. Howison of the Navy; Lieut. Mancil C. Goodrell, of the Marine Corps, and Gen. Richard D. Cutts, Captain Wilson J. Vance and Lieut. Frederick W. Poor, U. S. Vols. This increases the membership to something over sixty.

THE members of the Army and Navy Club, in New York, resolved, on Tuesday night, to close up its affairs and terminate its existence. To the proposition to add one thousand members to the club, only six hundred responses were received. Some were in favor of organizing with this number, but it was finally decided to close up, and leave the field clear for a new effort, which we understand will be made in connection with George Washington Post, G. A. R., which is actually an organization for social purposes. The present indebtedness of the Army and Navy Club is about \$900, and the property belonging to the club is estimated to be worth more than this.

WE have received a copy of an address to the U. S. Senate by James Parker, formerly Lieut. Commander of the U. S. Navy, explaining the opposition now being made by a number of the junior officers on the list of commanders and lieutenant commanders, to the confirmation of the nomination of Captain Henry Erben, U. S. Navy, pending before the Senate. Extracts from the papers of the officers named accompany the address, which seems to us to be couched in somewhat stronger language than good taste would justify, whatever the facts may be. It must be the sea air which imparts the pungent quality occasionally observed in the language used by our sailor heroes when they differ among themselves on questions of promotion. The officers named are charged with not only opposing the restoration of those whose cases immediately affect themselves, but with "exercising all the power of their conspiracy to prevent the confirmation of Captain Henry Erben (whose promotion would not affect them,) lest what they admit to be his due should, in some way, serve as a precedent in other cases."

CAPT. C. J. Dickey, 22d U. S. Inf., was expected to return this week to San Antonio, Texas, from leave of absence.

LIEUT. J. N. Allison, 2d U. S. Cav., is expected to leave Fort Keogh, Montana, about the 20th of this month on a leave of three or four months.

WE advertised recently to the request of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, to the Secretary of War that 1st Lieut. I. T. Webster, 1st U. S. Artillery, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at that institution, be permitted to remain on duty there after the expiration of his term in June next. Secretary of War Lincoln, however, has declined to grant the request in view of General Sherman's recommendation of Feb. 11 in the matter, which is as follows: "Respectfully returned to the Hon. Secretary of War, earnestly requesting that Lieut. Webster be remanded to his regiment, and if necessary be replaced by another detail. I admit it is a compliment to Lieut. Webster and to the Army—an honor to both that he has so fulfilled his work that the authorities of the university have applied for his further services. But the Army has a first claim to his time and he has been absent more than six years out of nine, and it is manifest that he should rejoin his regiment."

THE San Francisco Report says: "Capt. J. H. Coster, 8th U. S. Cav., Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. McDowell, who has been on sick leave for two years, recently asked to be retired. His request being refused, he has resigned from the Army. Hereafter he will reside in New York." We understand that Capt. Coster fully expected to be retired and arranged accordingly, but at the last moment the retirement fell through, and he had no alternative but to resign.

THE Naval Board, composed of Rear-Admiral John L. Worden, Capt. Francis M. Ramsay, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Commander N. H. Farquhar, to whom had been referred the matter of determining upon the practicability of granting the right of way through the Government grounds to the Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line Railroad, in accordance with a bill pending before Congress, convened Feb. 22 at the Naval Academy and discussed the matter thoroughly. The Board visited the grounds through which the proposed road is to pass, and made a thorough inspection of the surroundings. The usual naval honors were accorded Rear-Admiral Worden in honor of his visit.

ASST. Surgeon J. L. Powell, U. S. A., comes North from Fort Stockton, Tex., to spend a month's leave.

LIEUT. O. J. C. Hock, 17th Inf., lately in St. Paul, has rejoined at Fort Pembina, D. T.

LIEUT. H. L. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., visited New York this week to attend to business connected with his special duties at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

SUBJ. Major M. B. Major, of the British army, registered March 1 at the Brevoort House, New York City.

COL. F. T. Dent, 1st U. S. Art., with Mrs. Dent, still winter at St. Augustine, Fla., undisturbed by the rumors of early retirement, served up so frequently of late.

SECRETARY of War Lincoln, and Admirals Porter and Murray, U. S. N., were amongst the guests at a dinner given at Wormley's, Washington, March 1, by Capt. J. B. Eads.

LIEUTS. P. Leary and F. S. Strong, 4th U. S. Art., visited Plattsburg Barracks, from Madison Barracks, N. Y., the latter part of the week, on Court-martial service. The officers of the 5th at the former post gave them a hearty welcome.

GEN. Vincent and Surg. Smith, U. S. A., paid an official visit a few days ago to Fort McIntosh, Texas, and other points in that vicinity. Their visit was the occasion of a generous welcome.

LIEUT. Henry H. Benham, 2d U. S. Infantry, on leave, is expected to remain east until next summer.

THE trial of Sergeant Mason at Washington Barracks for shooting at the assassin Guiteau has progressed this week but the aspects of the case and all the circumstances connected with it being matters of such public notoriety, but little interest outside of its immediate circle has been manifested. Surg. J. R. Gibson, U. S. A., Capt. J. McGilvray and W. P. Graves, and Lieuts. Howell, Richmond, Eastman, Rowan, Niles, and Weaver, all of the 2d U. S. Artillery, and stationed at Washington Barracks at the time of the shooting, have given their testimony. They all gave Mason a good character. Lieut. Richmond, reading from notes which he had made 30 minutes after the occurrence, said that Mason, approaching him, exclaimed: "I hope I have killed him; I do not know whether I have or not." The witness also said that Mason said, "I did it; I tried to kill him. Lieutenant, I surrender myself to you. I am not coming out here to guard a ——— assassin." Capt. Graves testified to Mason exclaiming: "I hope I have blown him in two." Nothing new has been elicited, and the case was closed on Thursday. The Army officers on the court are not disposed to look leniently on the grave breach of discipline and military decorum involved in Sergeant Mason's act, whatever may be their private opinions in regard to so much of the case as affects Guiteau. The record was verified on Thursday, and the court adjourned *sine die*. On the last day Mason asked to be allowed to make a statement which should not go upon the record. The proviso that it should not go upon the record not being allowed, he refused to make the statement. The court advised him to act altogether through his counsel, and said that everything spoken must appear in the record.

THE *Pioneer Press* of Feb. 27 says: Capt. J. N. Wheelan, 2d Cavalry, returned from the east yesterday, and registered at the Metropolitan Hotel. He is accompanied by his sister, Miss Wheelan, of New York city.... 2d Lieut. O. J. C. Hock, 17th Infantry, reported at department headquarters yesterday. He has been east on leave of absence, and will return to his station at Fort Pembina, D. T., to-morrow.... Gen. M. R. Morgan, Chief Commissary, Department of Dakota, has returned from his eastern trip, and yesterday resumed his official duties at department headquarters.

COL. Roger Jones, Inspector-General U. S. A., visited Syracuse, N. Y., this week, stopping at the Globe Hotel.

THE newspapers seem to have got over their excitement concerning the doings and sayings of Paymaster Arthur, U. S. A., brother of President Arthur, and it is now possible for him to cross over from Governor's Island to New York City without being beset by a host of reporters.

ATLANTA has not yet recovered from its depression at the withdrawal of the garrison from McPherson Barracks, and it is said will make strenuous efforts to have a permanent post, with a respectable garrison, established there.

CHICKERING HALL was crowded Friday evening, Feb. 24, at the meeting of the American Geographical Society. The first vice-president, Gen. George W. Cullum, occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Rev. Dr. Forsyth, of West Point, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, and Commander Goringe. After the election of thirty-six members, Gen. Cullum offered resolutions, which were passed, relating to the establishment of a prime meridian and time zero, to be common to all nations, from which longitude and latitude shall be computed, and a committee of the society was appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and to confer with members of Congress in furtherance of the objects of the resolutions. The committee comprises the following: Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, president of the society; Gen. Geo. W. Cullum, vice-president of the society; Gen. Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.; Gen. Wm. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.; and Gen. Benjamin Alvord, late Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

Mrs. Philip Robinson, author of "In My Indian Garden," "Under the Pampah," and "Noah's Ark," and who, during the Afghan and Zulu wars, was the war correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, arrived in New York by the Cunard steamer *Servia* last week. To a reporter who "boned" him on his arrival he is reported as saying: "I was with all three of the British generals; with Sir Samuel Browne at Dacca, and then went south to join Gen. Roberts, but finding him too far ahead to be caught up with, I went down the Indus, joining Gen. Stewart, and was with him through all the fighting, on the march, and on his victorious entry into the city of Candahar." Of the Prince Imperial's death he says "I saw Lord Chelmsford on the night of the day of the Prince's death, and certainly shall never forget his face, transfigured as it was with the most terrible emotion, and I can easily understand the agony of his self-accusation. He had had a warning only a few days before on a reconnaissance, when the Prince was taken into actual personal danger, of the disaster that might befall him, but warnings, we know, are useless against stupidity, against fate. The Prince was an expert horseman. In vaulting upon restive horses and performing difficult equestrian feats he had few equals. At all times he preferred vaulting on to his horse rather than using the stirrup. On one occasion an officer riding by his side was bucked off his horse, and the Prince Imperial, without a moment's hesitation, jumped to the ground and vaulted into the vacant saddle almost as soon as it was empty. Yet, with all this, when his life depended upon it, the boy could not reach his saddle." On being asked if he was ever in America before he replied: "No. I very nearly came here some three years ago with Henry M. Stanley. I edited Mr. Stanley's book, 'Through the Dark Continent,' and was with him for seventy days while engaged in this work. He is now in Western Africa, organizing trading stations for the King of the Belgians, and in his last letter to England he expresses the hope that before long his steamers, passing up the Livingstone from the West, will meet His Majesty's elephants who are marching across Africa to meet them from the East."

FROM a late roster of the 11th U. S. Inf., we observe that Adjutant George G. Lott, of that regiment, has had conferred upon him the appointment of "R. O. G. S. D."

FORT Assiniboine, Montana, is at length to have a field officer in command, Lieut.-Col. Guido Iges, 18th U. S. Inf., recently promoted, having been ordered to it by Gen. Terry. Fort Assiniboine's gain is Fort Keogh's loss.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* disposes of the Sergeant Mason case as follows: "Mason will be sentenced to Fort Leavenworth military prison for not less than three years. A strong effort will be made to induce the President to pardon him, but a pardon is thought unlikely, and the probability is that long after Guiteau has been hanged Mason will be serving out a penal sentence at Fort Leavenworth."

A SHORT time since Thomas W. Wood, an old soldier, who had faithfully served the country for thirty years in the Army and Navy, committed suicide, and being destitute, was buried in the Potter's Field, San Francisco. In consideration of Wood's long and honorable services several gentlemen of that city will cause the remains to be exhumed and removed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, and marked by a neat monument.

AT a recent meeting in Philadelphia of the Reynolds Memorial Monument Association, a letter from General Sherman, addressed to a sister of General Reynolds, was read, in which General Sherman says he sincerely hopes that Mr. Temple will succeed in having the statue erected in memory of her distinguished brother, and that anything he can do or say to aid the matter will be most agreeable to him. In regard to the site for the monument, Mr. Temple, to the suggestion that the statue of Meade might be placed in the vicinity of one approach to Girard avenue bridge, and the statue of General Reynolds in the vicinity of another, to commemorate the part taken by both in the defence of the city and State, replied that, while the idea was a good one, the place was usually too far remote from popular view, and that what he desired was that Reynolds's services might be daily suggested to thousands instead of hundreds of people.



THE agent for Gen. R. I. Dodge's work on "Our Wild Indians," has made excellent progress in introducing the book at the Capital, and his subscription list bids fair to be a most valuable autograph album. Headed by the President it contains already the signatures of many of the most prominent men in the country. Washington is an excellent missionary field for Gen. Dodge to work in. If the public business could be suspended for a day, and the time devoted to the members of Congress and other public officials to reading his book we might save time and money in the end by promoting a peaceful solution of our Indian problem. With so excellent an end in view perhaps scrupulous Congressmen might feel justified in devoting a leisure Sunday to General Dodge and his book.

CAPT. Geo. Brown, U. S. N., Light-House Inspector 3d District, left Tompkinsville, S. I., on Tuesday last for Indianapolis, Ind., with the remains of his son, John Morris, who died on Feb. 12. Capt. Brown expected to return to his station by March 4.

The third group of statuary for the Lincoln monument was transferred to the monument grounds Feb. 27 and stored away. It will be placed in position, with appropriate ceremonies, on some day yet to be fixed during the special session of the Legislature.

A CORRESPONDENT at Tampa, Fla., writes: "Maj. F. W. Hess, 3d U. S. Art., and bride rejoined here a few weeks ago and have done much to make Fort Brooke and its surroundings a little more pleasant. This is not much of a place. From Fort Schuyler to Fort Brooke, what a falling off is there, my countrymen?"

CAPT. R. G. Smither, 10th U. S. Cav., late regimental adjutant before recent promotion, is now in command of his troop at Fort Stockton, Texas.

CAPT. T. A. Baldwin, 10th U. S. Cav., lately stationed at camp near Presidio, Texas, is expected to spend in the North a six months' leave, which commenced a few days ago.

ADJUT. A. B. Dyer, 4th U. S. Art., returned to Fort Adams, R. I., early this week, from a visit to Fort Warren, where he consulted with Col. Best on matters affecting the regiment.

The promotion of Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d U. S. Art., does not involve a severance of his pleasant relations at Washington Barracks, as he merely transfers from Battery C to Battery H at that post.

THE vacancy for a 1st Lieutenant in the 10th U. S. Inf. still remains unfilled, and doubtless will continue so until the case of 2d Lieut. E. R. Clark, of that regiment—the first for promotion—is disposed of. The result of his recent trial by General Court-martial has not yet been made public.

CAPT. Charles C. MacConnell, 5th U. S. Artillery, is expected to join at Fort Hamilton, from leave, the latter part of March.

MASTER Frank J. Milligan, U. S. N., and Mrs. Milligan registered Feb. 26 at No. 36 Avenue de Friedland, Paris, France.

GEN. George D. Ramsay, U. S. A., retired, celebrated his 80th birthday, Feb. 21.

CAPT. Michael Cooney, 9th Cav., is visiting friends in the East, on a month's leave from Fort Elliott, Tex.

LIEUT. J. H. Gustin, 14th Inf., has taken Capt. McCauley's place at Rawlins, W. T., who goes to Ogden, Utah, to assume charge of the quartermaster's depot there, lately in charge of Capt. Howell.

MAJOR-GEN. W. S. Hancock and Col. W. G. Mitchell, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island this week from Washington, looking all the better for their official trip.

LIEUTS. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cav., and David Price, Jr., 1st Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Feb. 25, to enjoy brief leaves of absence.

SURGEONS J. E. Summer, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from leave and resumed his duties. He is spoken of as a possible successor to Surgeon-Gen. Barnes.

LIEUT. James L. Wilson, 4th U. S. Art., returned to Fort Trumbull, New London, early this week, from a short leave.

LIEUT. Thos. H. Barber, 1st U. S. Art., A. D. C., returned to New York early this week from leave of absence, and has resumed his duties on Gen. Hancock's staff.

MAJOR Edward W. Smith, 22d Inf., lately promoted, will avail himself of a three months' leave before joining his new regiment. We referred last week to his valuable service for many years as aide-de-camp to Gen. Terry.

CAPT. James Kennington, 14th U. S. Inf., is spending in the North, etc., a two months' leave from camp on White River, Colorado.

LIEUT. P. P. Powell, 9th Cav., left Fort Sill, I. T., a few days ago on a two months' leave.

CAPT. Isaac Hitchcock, a member of the Troy Invincibles in the war of 1812, died at West Troy, February 23, aged eighty-six years. He was postmaster of West Troy during the administrations of Presidents Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan.

THE survivors of Admiral Farragut's Gulf squadron and Mississippi River fleet held their annual meeting in Philadelphia, February 27. A committee was appointed to visit Washington and urge a settlement of the prize money still due for captures made at New Orleans in 1862.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort McKavett, Texas, advertising to the recent promotion of Col. James Van Voast, and his consequent departure for a new station, pays a high compliment to his personal and official worth, and says: "The good wishes of all, without exception, at Fort McKavett and in the regiment go with him. The 9th has gained a colonel of whom it may well be proud."

GEN. E. A. Carr, Colonel 6th Cavalry, has assumed com-

mand of his regiment and the post of Fort Apache, A. T., which ends the recent questions concerning the charges preferred against him.

LIEUT.-COMDR. H. C. White, U. S. N., was in Philadelphia this week, stopping at the West End Hotel.

It is pleasant to note the following item concerning Col. John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor: "About Christmas time Col. Hamilton started his Sunday school, and he has conducted it every Sunday since with great success. The school is held in the church, and begins just as the service concludes. When it is done the children and the commandant file out, and as the Colonel passes the sentry with the red-lined blue coat who paces up and down in front of the officers' quarters, the trooper stands stark and presents his musket with a rattle, and the commandant touches his hat and passes on to his house next to the tall flagstaff, from which the national emblem is blown straight out by the breezes that sweep across the bay." We may add that this is no uncommon occupation in the Army, and that at many of our military posts Sunday school work is as industriously and energetically carried on as in our great cities.

MASTER C. H. Lyeth, U. S. N., has been ordered to the U. S. S. *Lackawanna* at Callao, Peru, and will leave for that place per steamer of March 1 from New York.

THE promotion of Gen. Rochester leaves Gen. Hunt at Newport Barracks without a chief paymaster. In the mean time, however, Paymaster Glenn attends to the duties.

GENERAL Grant and Lieut.-Commander Gorringer, U. S. N., were amongst the guests at the dinner given at the Union League Club, New York, Feb. 27, by Mr. Bierstadt, the artist, to the Earl of Dismore.

GENERAL Amos Beckwith, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., has had a busy time of it this week arranging for the forwarding of rations to Arkansas and Mississippi for the relief of those made destitute by the recent floods. Secretary Lincoln's action in this matter has been both prompt and praiseworthy.

#### DEATH OF A HERO.

Robert Timpany, a veteran of the Mexican war, forage master U. S. A., recipient of a certificate of merit, with its concomitant two dollars per month, for gallantry at the storming of Chapultepec, and Vice-President of the National Association of Veterans; a member of the Grand Army of Republic, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars and Scotch Societies of New York and Philadelphia, was born at Paisley, Scotland, January 27, 1811.

Love of adventure and of military glory developed with him at an early age: as a volunteer in the British Legion under De Lacy Evans, he went to Spain about 1834 in support of the young Queen Isabella against her uncle Don Carlos. There he saw much hard service among the hills of Northern Spain, and the Legion successfully completing their mission, Timpany was discharged with honor and returned safely to his native land. But soon his democratic principles and love of the rights and freedom of man carried him into the ranks of the Chartists of his day. Being an indefatigable worker, and throwing himself with his whole soul into a cause he had once espoused, he soon became an organizer and sub-leader of the people. Having vainly petitioned the British Parliament to grant them a charter, and being willing to fight for what they considered to be their rights, he with others armed and took the field near Paisley about 1838, against the British forces. Finding themselves unsupported by the other counties and knowing that their cause was then hopeless, they dispersed; the men taking advantage of the government proclamation to return to their homes, while the leaders, who had been outlawed and a reward offered for their apprehension, made their escape.

Timpany wandered about the Highlands as a pedler for over a year, until an opportunity at length presenting itself he left the country. He was subsequently pardoned by Queen Victoria, but never took advantage of his pardon to return to his native land, though like a true Highlander he never forgot to love the land of his birth.

Arriving in the United States in 1840, he at once commenced the manufacture of carpets. The business proving remunerative, he was fast accumulating a fortune when he was unfortunately burnt out and lost all. He next moved to Philadelphia, and when the war clouds gathered on the Mexican border his military ardor again asserted itself and he entered the Army April 14, 1847. This proved to be the commencement of a long and honorable career of usefulness in the service of his adopted country. He was at once assigned to Co. K, 8th Infantry, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part till the close of the war, and was a volunteer in all the storming parties called for.

At the storming of Chapultepec Timpany, as we are told, having the regimental color or flag and nothing to fasten it to, and being determined that his regiment should not be outdone, deliberately took off his suspenders and with them tied the color to the staff of a flag which had just been planted on the works by a Sergeant Havermeyer, the same, I think, who afterwards became Mayor of New York. Havermeyer did not appreciate this act and attempted to knock Timpany off the ramparts, for which act he would have paid with his life, but for the timely arrival of an officer who struck up Timpany's arm just as he was about to shoot his assailant, thus saving to New York a mayor. The officer proved to be the captain of Timpany's company and nothing further was heard of the matter till a few years after when he received his certificate of merit for gallant and

meritorious conduct at the storming of Chapultepec. At the taking of the City of Mexico, while passing through a large mansion, Timpany's attention was attracted by the cries of a woman in distress. Hastily making his way to the room whence the cries proceeded, he discovered a man in the uniform of an American soldier struggling with a beautiful lady, while on the bed lay a poor weak child; sick or dead. Taking in the situation at a glance, in an instant he felled the man, and dragging him from the room, took from him a casket of jewels, which he handed to the officer in charge of his party, with an account of the whole affair. The officer returned the jewels to the lady, who proved to be a person of wealth and family. After peace had been established in the city the lady sought to present to the officer whom she supposed to have been her protector some token of her gratitude. She sent for him with that object, but he very properly informed her that her gallant protector was Robert Timpany. She requested to see her noble preserver, and with every manifestation of gratitude, presented him in recognition of his gallant and manly conduct, with a very handsome gold watch and chain, valued at \$500. Of this he was ever after very proud.

During the war he was slightly wounded in the neck, but the wound healed up, and he took no further notice of the matter till after the war, when he had to submit to an operation, it being ascertained that the ball, which was of copper, had poisoned the flesh, portions of which it became necessary to remove.

After the Mexican war he was offered a commission, which he declined, and remained with his regiment till discharged on the completion of his service, at Camp Johnson, on the north fork of the Concho, Texas, April 14, 1852. He next enlisted at Newport, Kentucky, June 2, 1852. Was assigned and joined Captain Simmons, Co. H, 7th Infantry, stationed at Fort Arbuckle, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, December, 1852. He always spoke in the highest terms of the Choctaw Indian Nation, their government, laws, and institutions. He was discharged at Fort Arbuckle, June 2, 1857. On the expiration of his term he re-enlisted on the 11th, in Captain Gatlin's Co. F, of the same regiment, participating with his regiment in the expedition against the Mormons in 1858. His term of service expired at Penos Ranch, N. M., June 11, 1862, and on October 4, 1863, he again re-enlisted at Fort Union, N. M., in Co. H, 7th Infantry, being transferred by order to Capt. Updegraff's Co. A, 5th Infantry, June, 1864.

Though our hero took no active part with any of the large armies in the late war of the Rebellion, his station in New Mexico was neither devoid of danger or of service to the country. He was discharged on the expiration of his term of service at New Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, Oct. 4, 1868, and re-enlisted at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Oct. 14, 1868, for a term of three years, which he served in the ordnance detachment, re-enlisting again on his discharge Oct. 14, 1871, at Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 3, 1872, in Capt. J. S. Casey's Co. A, 5th Infantry; enlisting for the last time, when his service expired, at Cantonment, M. T., Jan. 3, 1877, in Co. A, 5th Infantry. He was discharged July 16, 1877, to enable him to accept the position of wagon and forage master, and reported by letter to the Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota, Major Card, St. Paul, Minn. Timpany had been engaged, more or less, in Indian expeditions natural to all troops stationed on the frontiers, and brought his active military career to a close by participating in that glorious expedition of 1876 under Gen. Miles, which cleared the Yellowstone Valley, drove Sitting Bull and his hostile Sioux into the British possessions, and opened up the north-western territories to civilization.

Having caught a severe cold, he died after a short illness, at Fort Keogh, M. T., Feb. 1, 1882, and was buried Feb. 3, 1882, at the post cemetery. The funeral procession formed at one o'clock P. M., and proved to be the most impressive, probably, that has ever occurred in this section of the country. Though not entitled to a military funeral, according to military law, he not being a soldier at the time of his death, Gen. Whistler, commanding the post of Fort Keogh, himself a veteran of the Mexican war, very kindly ordered the suspension of all unnecessary duties after midday to enable the troops to pay a last tribute to their old and gallant comrade. The procession, to the strains of a solemn march, moved slowly off, in the following order: Band 5th Infantry; Grand Army of the Republic, followed by the principal mourners and the body in charge of the Knights of Pythias; three soldiers and three citizen pall-bearers. Next came the carriage containing the widow and friends, followed by carriages of the officers and friends from the post and Miles City. These were followed in turn by the whole 5th U. S. Infantry regiment and one troop of the 2d U. S. Cavalry. At the grave the band played "Nearer My God to Thee," followed by the last tattoo, sounded in solemn cadence, which indicated that all was over.

So passed away one who never shirked his duty; was always foremost in the place of danger; never courted the friendship of any man, but by a strict and conscientious performance of his duties, and an unswerving fidelity to justice, commanded the respect of all who knew him. Of his honesty, to the country of his adoption, the very fact of his having left his widow in poor, if not straitened circumstances, after thirty years' service, more than twenty as a non-commissioned officer of trust, and the last four years being in charge of Government property to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, is, I think, ample proof.

On his grave may, with justice and propriety, be inscribed, "A Good Husband, a Faithful Soldier, and an Honest Man."

K. P.

FORT KEOGH, MONTANA.



## OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

*Address of Welcome to the American Institute of Mining Engineers at their Meeting in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, Feb. 21, 1882, by General Sherman, in Behalf of the Regents.*

GENTLEMEN: I have been invited to meet you this evening, to extend to you the cordial greeting of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and to assure you that they are most happy to have it in their power to place at your disposal this beautiful hall dedicated to science and art.

This National Museum is the property of the United States, of which the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are simply the custodians, and the Board has delegated to its Secretary, Professor Baird, the right to extend its use to the National Academy of Sciences and like kindred societies, among which we are glad to class the Institute of Mining Engineers. It is eminently fit that you should meet here at this, the Nation's Capital, under a roof, partly your own, devoted to natural sciences, and in the shadow of the Smithsonian Institution, founded for the exclusive purpose of collecting and diffusing knowledge among men.

Of all the workers employed on earth, no single class seems to me more worthy the respect of their fellows than those who seek beneath the surface for the useful minerals and metals which contribute so largely to the wealth and comfort of mankind. In no branch of human industry does intelligence come so immediately in contact with labor. To the mining engineer chemistry, mineralogy, and geology are as reading, writing, and arithmetic to the merchant, and algebra, trigonometry, and geography to the navigator. There is no business or profession where ignorance is so fatal, or mistakes more disastrous. No single interest has done more to build up our present empire, and in my opinion on no other single interest, except agriculture, does the future grandeur and stability of our country more depend than on its mines and mineral wealth.

I do not mean to tire you with figures or statistics, with which you are doubtless more familiar than I am, but I cannot refrain from giving a very few out of the great mass which have been selected by those engaged in compiling the late census of 1880.

## ANTHRACITE COAL.

Product for year ending June 1, 1880.....tons..	27,433,329
Value of product.....	\$40,331,981
Total capital, real and personal.....	\$150,161,196
Number of men employed above ground.....	15,564
Number of men employed below ground.....	36,952
Number of boys, under 16, above ground.....	11,921
Number of boys, under 16, below ground.....	3,802
Total employees.....	68,239

## BITUMINOUS COAL.

## East of 100 Meridian.

Product for year ending June 1, 1880.....tons..	40,311,459
Value of product, delivered.....	\$49,044,498
Total capital, real and personal.....	\$89,999,101
Number of men employed above ground.....	13,842
Number of men employed below ground.....	76,512
Number of boys, under 16, above ground.....	755
Number of boys, under 16, below ground.....	5,366
Total employees.....	96,475

## West of 100 Meridian.

Product for year ending June 1, 1880.....tons..	1,477,736
Value of product, at mines.....	\$3,272,470
Total capital, real and personal.....	\$8,479,573
Number of men employed above ground.....	621
Number of men employed below ground.....	2,812
Number of boys employed above ground.....	8
Number of boys employed under ground.....	8
Total employees.....	3,441

## IRON ORE.

Product for year ending June 1, 1880.....tons..	7,971,706
Value of product.....	\$25,167,007
Total capital, real and personal.....	\$61,782,287
Number of men employed above ground.....	16,345
Number of men employed below ground.....	19,375
Number of boys, under 16, above ground.....	1,339
Number of boys, under 16, below ground.....	243
Total employees.....	31,668

## COPPER.

Product for year ending June 1, 1880.....lbs..	50,655,140
Value of product.....	\$8,842,961
Total capital, real and personal.....	\$31,675,096
Number of men employed above ground.....	2,755
Number of men employed below ground.....	3,069
Number of boys employed above ground.....	202
Number of boys employed below ground.....	90
Total employees.....	6,116

Of copper, the Lake Superior region furnishes 90 per cent. of all, and yields pure copper enough to cover 25½ acres, with a sheet one inch thick.

The amount of gold produced in the census year 1880, was \$33,379,663. The amount of silver is reported as \$41,110,957, aggregating precious metals used as coin the world over \$74,490,620. These figures are official—they do not exaggerate, but fall short of the whole truth. They exhibit the net products of some of our mines, and when we follow the metals in their development for the uses of civilized men; when we remember that it takes two tons of iron ore, and from two to 2½ tons of coal to make a ton of pig iron worth from 20 to 26 dollars, that by further manipulation this same ton becomes worth 40 to 60 dollars for railroads; from 60 to 100 dollars for mechanical uses; and from 3,000 to 4,000 dollars a ton in the shape of needles, and for watch springs this value becomes a million dollars; it opens up the question of manufactures not pertinent to this occasion; but you, the mining engineers, give the initiative to this most important subject. You delve into the earth and reach the fountain source of this stream of vital industry.

I, myself, was in the New Almaden quicksilver mines of California as early as 1847, and saw the Indian

miners with pick and crow-bar collect the beautiful mineral, load it into raw hide sacks, and pack it, on their backs like rats, up notched poles, to the mouth of the mine, whence it was hauled in ox wagons to the furnaces in the valley below.

I saw the first specimens of gold found in Sutter's famous mill race, and witnessed all the changes from the common tin pan to the cradle, the long-tour, the hydraulics, the arastra, and the hundred stamp mill, roaring like the anvils of the gods, with flumes thirty miles long, to bring the water needed to separate the metal from its matrix.

I have been down in the copper mines of Lake Superior, with their oscillating engines and inclined railways leading to the deepest pits, where the highest science and ingenuity of man have reduced the necessary labor to the minimum, and produce that beautiful and most useful metal at a cost of but little over sixteen cents a pound.

I have also seen Mr. Hill's reverberatory furnace at Blackhawk, Colorado, with its roaring flames under the hot blast, melting down rock to a fluid, which is skimmed successively of the useless slag, till the precious metals remain below and are drawn off into the comparatively small "mat." This again is reduced to a fine black powder as unlike silver as a pot of lamp black, yet chemical affinities draw out the pure crystals of beautiful silver, and a further process eliminates the gold and leaves still a valuable residue of lead, copper, and iron.

I have been down in the deep mines of Nevada, where the terrestrial heat suggests a hotter place; where steam elevators bring up the mineral, and steam pumps deliver an abundance of hot water to supply the rotaries; and I have seen coal and iron mines of every conceivable kind in all quarters of our country, so that I have had some experience, and can bear willing testimony to the industry, the skill, and ingenuity of our mining engineers everywhere.

The sinking of shafts, the running of galleries, the disposal of waste material, the guarding against water and rock slides, the prevention of fatal gases, all combine to make your life a continual warfare with nature, and call for a courage equal to that of the soldier in battle; but as the soldier will follow his leader to the death when convinced of his skill, so will the miner penetrate the earth to its inmost recesses if convinced of the skill of his engineer. This is a great and sacred trust, for which you should be fully prepared by previous study, reflection, and experience. I am confident that you will prove equal to every change and emergency which may arise, and your meeting here is most auspicious, if, by comparing your personal experiences, you can make the occupation of the miner more safe and more profitable than it has hitherto been.

There is in the business world as much friction as in mechanics. A constant vital mental force is ever necessary to overcome old habits and methods to which the miner clings with as much tenacity as any other class; but we know that change is written in broad characters across the face of nature. True, to-day is as yesterday, and the coming spring will bring forth its flowers as the past, but there was no steam engine at the beginning of this century; the photograph and telegraph were unknown fifty years ago; within twenty years have been added to the stock of human knowledge the telephone and electric light, and these things are now as essential to human life as food and clothing. We know not what new inventions are yet to be, but we do know that the man who holds back too long, and clings to the familiar knowledge of the past, refusing new knowledge, will be left behind in the great race of life. He will be as the passenger of the old stage coach, left in a mud hole, whilst his neighbor will be hurled along at the rate of thirty miles an hour in the modern steam car. So the mining engineer must keep pace with the mechanical arts, must utilize every new and approved contrivance to diminish human labor and increase net profits, else he will lag behind and see his neighbor prosper. In Egypt you can see to-day the same old wells and pumps, worked by camels and asses, as were there in the time of Moses; and in Mexico you will find women down on their knees grinding corn with the mabate, and the old arastra going round and round with its mule; whilst in the most inaccessible corners of California, Nevada, and Arizona the cough of the steam engine is heard, and the thunder of the stamp mill shakes the earth. It is not for us to say which system produces the largest measure of human happiness. It suffices for us to know that we prefer the latter, and mean to reduce mining to an absolute science, yielding the largest profits, and increasing the comfort and safety of the miner to equal those of the farmer.

The Smithsonian Institution accepts the past, and only deals with new knowledge, the "increment;" so when you are down in the fissures of the earth, and discover any new metal, mineral, or principle of natural law, we expect you to add your mite to that colossal column of human knowledge which towers high above the pyramids of Egypt, and in return we will be most happy to reciprocate by supplying that which we gather from the uttermost parts of earth. The republic of science has no earthly limits. It embraces the heavens above, the world below, and the waters under the earth—so, my friends, we are a common brotherhood, and we trust that wisdom will govern your counsels, and that honor and success will crown your labors.

The British Ordnance Select Committee witnessed Jan. 30 a trial of a new gun carriage submitted by Mr. Vavasseur for use in armor-clad ships adapted to the 6-in. breech-loader of the Royal Gun Factory pattern, and every part upon which the strain is cast is of solid steel. The hydraulic buffers absorbed the recoil so effectually that the gun went back only 15 inches. Several rounds were fired without any visible detriment to the carriage. Capt. H. B. Stewart, R. N., took especial pains to ascertain the action of the several novelties which the inventor has introduced.

## CHANCELLORSVILLE AND GETTYSBURG.

THE sixth volume\* of the war history published by the Scribners deals with Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, the author being Gen. Doubleday. His preface expresses a purpose to tell the truth, as he, a prominent actor in the events described, understands it to be, even though he verifies Richelieu's assertion, on awarding a high office: "Now I have made one ingrate and a thousand enemies."

In opening his volume, Gen. Doubleday says that when Gen. Hooker, having received the command of the Army of the Potomac in place of Burnside, advanced to engage Lee, it numbered 113,000 infantry and 11,500 cavalry, while the enemy was 62,000 strong. But probably Hooker had only about 113,000 men for actual combat. Gen. Doubleday describes the transfer of the Army to Chancellorsville, and the almost unaccountable indecision and timidity which seized its commander there. "It was simply suicidal for Hooker to delay action until Anderson had fortified his lines and Lee had come forward with the main body to join him. Hooker should have pressed on immediately to seize the objective. Banks's Ford was almost within his grasp, and only a portion of Anderson's division barred the way." Lee, as Gen. Doubleday points out, was still in Fredericksburg on April 30, uncertain how to act, for he did not know the strength of Sedgwick's column, and found that it might be the main attack, and the other only the feint. Only four miles beyond lay Hooker's great prize—"he had only to put out his hand to reach it, but he delayed action all that long night and until eleven o'clock the next morning;" and in the meantime, Lee had learned the true state of the case, and confronted Hooker boldly.

Hooker, next day, May 1, advanced on Banks's Ford, but, being resisted, lost confidence—he hitherto the most confident of men. "To retreat without making any adequate effort to carry out his plans made the general appear timid, and had a bad effect on the morale of the Army." Gen. Doubleday says that "there was too much vacillation at headquarters. Slocum, who was pressing the enemy back, was very much vexed when he received the order, but obeyed it, and retreated without being molested." All the various columns who were advancing fell back in the same way, and apparently with the same surprise and disgust. The retreat was over ground tending to confuse the various commands, but gradually, under the skilful guidance of Capt. Payne, of the Engineers, who had made himself well acquainted with the country, the different corps took the positions they had occupied on the previous night, and order came out of chaos.

Lee, however, found himself in by no means a pleasant position for direct attack, because the Union line heavily outnumbered him, was well posted around Chancellorsville, and protected by thick undergrowth. The feints he made showed that Hooker's centre and left were unassailable, and accordingly he resolved to swing Jackson's corps far around on Hooker's right, occupied by Howard's Eleventh Corps, largely but not wholly composed of Germans. "Hooker," says Gen. Doubleday, "was sensible that this flank was weak, and sent Graham's brigade of Sickles's corps, with a battery, to strengthen it; but Howard took umbrage at this, as a reflection on the bravery of his troops or his own want of skill, and told Graham that he did not need his services." Accordingly Hooker yielded, and Graham reported to Sickles again.

In spite of Lee's effort to mask the move of Jackson by artillery attacks on Hooker's front, the latter discovered it, and sent an order to Howard and Slocum to look out for Jackson, saying that "the right of your line does not appear to be strong enough." Gen. Howard accordingly posted two regiments and two guns to protect his extreme right, but when Jackson struck them with his overwhelming masses, they were swept away, and the result was the rout of the Eleventh Corps and the turning of the right of the whole Army. Gen. Doubleday censures Hooker for not boldly moving to attack Jackson in flank; but he also pointedly condemns Gen. Howard for what he maintains to be extraordinary "apathy and indifference" to Jackson's approach. His view is that Gen. Howard did not sufficiently reconnoitre, and made a totally insufficient preparation to receive Jackson's attack. We find such bitter expressions as these: "The commander of the Eleventh Corps, however, far from making any new works, did not man those he had, and left his own lines to go off with Barlow's brigade to see what Sickles was doing." Again we find this statement:

The fierce rush of the rebels, who came in almost simultaneously with the pickets, first struck Gen. Von Gilsa's two small regiments and the two guns in the road, the only force that actually fronted them in line.

Von Gilsa galloped at once to Howard's Headquarters at Dowdall's Tavern to ask for immediate reinforcements. He was told, "he must hold his post with the men he had, and trust to God;" information which was received by the irate German with objurgations that were not at all of an orthodox character.

The subsequent check of Jackson's advance, Sedgwick's operations at Fredericksburg, including the splendid storming of Marye's Heights, the wounding of Hooker, causing him for a time to be unfit to give orders, and the final retirement of the Army, defeated through the incapacity of its own Commander-in-Chief, are told with much picturesque quality by Gen. Doubleday. He adds these general reflections:

In the history of lost empires we almost invariably find that the cause of their final overthrow on the battle-field may be traced to the violation of one military principle, which is that the attempt to overpower a central force by converging columns, is almost always fatal to the assailants, for a force in the centre, by virtue of its position, has nearly double the strength of one on the circumference. Yet this

\* Campaigns of the Civil War, VI Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. By Abner Doubleday, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., and late Major-General U. S. V.; commanding the 1st Corps at Gettysburg. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1882.



is the first mistake made by every tyro in generalship. A strong blow can be given by a sledge-hammer, but if we divide it into twenty small hammers, the blows will necessarily be scattering and uncertain. Let us suppose an army holds the junction of six roads. It seems theoretically plausible that different detachments encircling it, by all attacking at the same time, must confuse and overpower it; but in practice the idea is rarely realized, for no two routes are precisely alike, the columns never move simultaneously, and therefore never arrive at the same time. Some of this is due to the character of the commanders. One man is full of dash, and goes forward at once; another is timid, or at least over-cautious, and advances slowly; a third stops to recall some outlying detachments, or to make elaborate preparations. The result is, the outer army has lost its strength and is always beaten in detail. One portion is sure to be defeated before the others arrive. We shall have occasion to refer to this principle again in reference to the battle of Gettysburg. The history of our own war shows that an attack against the front and rear of a force is not necessarily fatal. Baird's division at Chickamauga defended itself successfully against an assault of this kind, and Hancock faced his division both ways at Chancellorsville and repelled every attempt to force his position. But Hooker thought otherwise. He felt certain that if Sedgwick assailed Lee in rear, while he advanced in front, the Confederate army was doomed.

Lee's elation at overthrowing an army so much more numerous, under circumstances which had at first been so disadvantageous, naturally prompted him to take the offensive. His invasion of the North followed, and this movement, ending in the great Union victory at Gettysburg, forms the second portion of Gen. Doubleday's volume. The tracing of the events preceding this battle, including Lee's march northward, and Hooker's plans to receive him, is especially full and noteworthy. The great battle itself is an oft-told tale, but will continue to be the centre of study for generations.

Gen. Doubleday discusses at length Hooker's plans for opposing Lee's invasion, and shows the great mistake made by the latter in having Stuart use all his cavalry in a raid which accomplished comparatively little, and left the main Confederate army in much ignorance of the whereabouts of its enemy. Hooker very properly demanded the withdrawal of the Harper's Ferry garrison to reinforce him, but Halleck refused it, and then Hooker resigned, Gen. Meade, of the Fifth Corps, "a general of fine intellect, of great personal bravery" with much experience in handling troops, but who "had never achieved any brilliant success, or met with any serious reverse," becoming his successor.

Meade broke up the garrison at Harper's ferry, in spite of the fact that Halleck had disapproved it; and he continued Hooker's dispositions, except that he "appears to have disapproved all movements against Lee's line of retreat, for he ordered Slocum to rejoin the main army." The result of the various manoeuvres was that the advance of the two armies ran against each other at Gettysburg—how suddenly is well illustrated in this anecdote, which we do not remember to have before seen:

Major Kress, of General Wadsworth's staff, entered Gettysburg about this time and found General Buford surrounded by his staff in front of the tavern there. Buford turned to him and said, "What are you doing here, sir?" Kress replied that he came on to get some shoes for Wadsworth's division. Buford told him he had better return immediately to his command. Kress said, "Why, what is the matter general?" At that moment the far off sound of a single gun was heard, and Buford replied, as he mounted his horse and galloped off, "That's the matter."

The description of the first day of Gettysburg is of exceeding interest, and yet deriving its interest solely from the events and not from elaborate attempts at word painting. As Gen. Doubleday was himself a very important actor in this day's events, he freely uses the personal pronoun in describing them. The second and third days follow in an interesting account of the great battle.

Gen. Doubleday also discusses somewhat adversely what he conceives to be the unfortunate reluctance of Meade to follow up Lee's retreat. He says: "The most distinguished rebel officers admit the great danger they were in at this time, and express their surprise that they were not followed up. The fact is, Meade had no idea of leaving the ridge. I conversed the next morning with a corps commander who had just left him. He said: 'Meade says he thinks he can hold out for part of another day here, if they attack him.' This language satisfied me that Meade would not go forward if he could avoid it, and would not impede in any way the rebel retreat across the Potomac."

Again he says: "After the battle Meade had not the slightest desire to recommence the struggle. It is a military maxim that to a flying enemy must be given a wall of steel or a bridge of gold. In the present instance it was unmistakably the bridge of gold that was presented. It was hard to convince him that Lee was actually gone, and at first he thought it might be a device to draw the Union Army from its strong position on the heights." But, after all, when it is considered how new Meade was to the command, how suddenly the battle was forced upon him, and how little knowledge he had of the enemy's strength, there will be much to be said for his resting content with the splendid stroke of having turned back the tide of invasion, and having won the bloodiest battle of the war. Lee is said to have been anxious for a counter attack that he might have a chance to win back his laurels. At all events, if Gen. Meade was a little over-cautious, the difference is enormous between the generalship that won Gettysburg and the generalship that lost Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg.

Gen. Doubleday made no secret, years ago, of his depreciatory opinions of Gens. Hooker, Howard, and Meade, from the two latter of whom he considered that he had received injurious treatment at Gettysburg, so that his strictures in the present volume will be no surprise to our readers. We have summarized his volume, of course, from the author's standpoint, with a view to giving an idea of the contents, the method, and the style of the book. It need hardly be said that our own views of events and personages would differ considerably, in some particulars, from those of Gen. Doubleday.

#### OPINIONS OF EX-CONFEDERATES.

The most interesting portion of the debate on the bill to retire Gen. Grant was the statement of opinion by some of the ex-Confederates in Congress. Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, said:

It has been the usage of all great nations which have had great wars to render distinguished honors to the heroes of those wars. The judgment of mankind has approved it. Whether you call it hero-worship or whatever you may call it, the people of all civilized nations and of all savage nations do it. I do not profess to be entirely free from that principle which is sometimes called hero-worship. I do admire and entertain the very highest respect for the man who has shown himself a hero in war, because he exhibits high qualities that are worthy to be admired.

If we Confederates had succeeded in the late civil war, and it had been my fortune to-day to have stood in a Confederate Congress, that government having been established, and if the question had come before that Congress whether we should place Robert E. Lee or Joseph E. Johnston upon the retired list, had they occupied just the position that General Grant occupies to-day, I should not have hesitated one moment to vote that distinction to either, with the attendant emoluments. Why? Because they were grand leaders; they were brave and magnanimous; they were powerful on the field; they were heroes, and because I should have held that they had rendered distinguished services to their country. In that case the bounds of the Confederacy would have been the boundary of my country, and they would have been the heroes of my country. The Confederates failed, however, and instead of the supposed case, I stand to-day as one of the representatives of a State in this Union, in the Congress of the United States, and we having failed and the Union having been restored, and we having returned to our allegiance to that Union, as I stand to-day, the heroes on the Union side become the heroes of my country, and it is my duty here to vote the same tribute and the same honor to them that I would have voted in the case supposed to Lee or Johnston, had the Confederacy been established.

Therefore, I shall vote in this case for the pending measure. Last year I voted against a resolution to place General Grant on the Army roll, because, as I understood it then, it was very doubtful if the measure had passed whether he might not have been assigned to active duty and whether there might not have arisen conflicts between him and the present General of the Army as to who should hold that position. General Grant having retired and gone into politics for the time, and having been honored by the people of the United States with two elections to the Presidency, I would not vote to place him back upon the Army list, where he would return to active command and interfere with the present General of the Army; I think it would be unjust to do it. But this proposition comes distinctly before us in the shape of placing him on the retired list. In other words, it is asked by his friends that we do him the honor to put him back on the list of the Army, where he so much distinguished himself, and where he rendered such important service, and retire him with the common honors and the common pay that an officer of his rank thus retired receives. That meets my cordial assent. I believe it is proper to do it.

... I know some persons have discussed doubtfully whether General Grant was a great military commander. Usually the best test in a case of that character is to look at the success of the commander. From Donelsonville to Appomattox victory usually perched upon his standards when he commanded. I thought it unfortunate at the time for it was against my side. He had the honor of commanding, and ably commanding the Federal Army at the time when the immortal Lee surrendered to him—a shattered army, it is true, but one of the bravest and best that ever was upon this planet. The man to whom Robert E. Lee tendered his sword in surrender is entitled to my respect and the respect of southern men as a military chieftain and hero. I will accord to him all the honor that I can to any military hero; and I do not dishonor the Confederate cause when I do it. I think it is a mistake to-day for the late Confederates to vote against this measure. I know some of them will do it as honestly as I vote for it. I do not question motives, but I honestly think it is bad policy, and I think it is better not to do it; therefore I shall vote the other way.

Mr. Jones of Florida said:

Mr. President, the transaction in which we are engaged to-day will outlive the memory of the actors. The petty difference of opinion which may divide this Chamber on the final vote on this bill will never be thought of or considered by the historian who shall tell of what happened here to-day. We are now making history on a great scale. The record of our ordinary morning business will go into the rubbish basket of the future and will never be heard of beyond the narrow circle whose interests are affected by it. But this business will live; and it will be as impossible to drive the sun out of his fiery and illuminating orbit as to prevent this man whose name is embodied in this bill from being the central figure of our history in all time to come. I say this out of no lavish spirit of adulation; I have it not. I have had reason to criticize much that is objectionable in his political career, but his faults and failings will die with him, and the memory of the great military transactions affecting the interests of fifty millions of people alone will live.

The question is, can the Senate of the United States, representing now a united country, afford to deny what is asked in behalf of Gen. Grant? I have nothing to say about his poverty or his wealth; he may not need the relief asked for, it is likely he does not. This is the narrowest ground upon which the case could rest. The country and posterity will know him only as the chief director of the greatest military movements the world ever saw, and the commander of armies and phalanxes beside which those of Waterloo and Austerlitz sink into insignificance. I do not wish to set up the example of monarchies for the guidance of a republic. But republics cannot afford to appear contemptible in the eyes of their own people or of the world. The fame of this man, whether deserved or not, as a military leader will eclipse that of Wellington. His services were rendered for a republic, and it may be they ought not to be regarded; but the people, despite of all that may be said here, will regard them just in the same way that the British people considered Wellington's. The latter's government freely gave £50,000, or \$300,000, to pay his funeral expenses. This was the greatest sum of money Englishmen ever gave to honor the bones of an Irishman, but it was given without the least regard to the fact that the estate of the great Duke was as well able to pay his funeral expenses as any estate in the kingdom. Suppose the pay of a retired general is \$12,000 a year; you would not give to your general in the aggregate and during the whole of his life what England paid to carry the remains of Wellington to Saint Paul's. . . . I would vote for it in that form, or as a distinct measure. . . . I believe that the dignity of this Republic of this American people requires an ample acknowledgment, both pecuniary and otherwise, of the eminent military or civil services of their citizens. I think it is no boon to the poor people of this country to say that they shall not hold office, and that the doors of high official

position shall be open only to the rich because of an inadequate compensation for services rendered, or the absence of a provision by law for their support at the close of long or eminent periods of public service. My vote shall always be for a liberal compensation and a large acknowledgment of eminent public services military or civil. In this instance, while I, standing at a different point of view, might perhaps compare not unfavorably in my own mind and in the judgment of the people of my State the eminent fame of a hero who sleeps the last sleep of death, and who was great in the midst of defeat, with that of the General of the Union Armies, I shall not allow any consideration of that kind to disparage the distinguished fame and services of the eminent military man who stood in arms against him.

I shall vote for the bill, sir, and vote for it with pleasure.

Mr. Jonas, of Louisiana, who voted against the bill, said: "I am not opposed to this bill simply because of its unusual character. I am not opposed to the bill simply because it proposes to put a civilian on the retired list of the Army. I am still less opposed to it because I would in the slightest degree detract from the great fame, the great renown, which has been conferred upon Gen. Grant, not only by the people of this country, but by the people of the world, who have proclaimed him to be one of the greatest and most successful military commanders of modern days. I was an humble soldier in the Confederate army; but I have never revamped my recollections of secession, rebellion, and war and brought them upon this floor. I have never alluded in words of criticism to anything which occurred during the war. I have said nothing and have nothing to say in condemnation of any military act committed during the war. I have stood ready here to give all honors, and all praise, and all glories to the heroes of the war. I have stood here ready to yield to no man in my devotion to the interests of the soldiers who fought against me. I have been willing to vote for their pensions; I have been willing to vote for their promotions; I have been willing to accede to all honors and to all glories which a grateful people, rightly in my opinion, have been disposed to shower upon them."

He based his opposition to the bill on the ground of General Grant's interference, while President, with the politics of Louisiana, and especially on the fact that on the receipt of a despatch saying: "Please do not take any final action in the recognition of this Government until we shall have a chance to lay our case before you," he responded to them through his Attorney-General: "It is useless for you to send 200,000 of your best citizens; they cannot be heard; the case is adjudged; the Pinchback government is acknowledged, and it will be maintained."

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "Robinsonian Universal Interest Tables" form a volume of the most extraordinary industry, skill in computing, and art in effective arrangement. The author, J. Watts Robinson, 64 Federal street, Boston, is a graduate of the Military Academy, of the class of 1852, who served in the Seminole hostilities between 1852 and 1855 and afterwards went into civil life. This Robinsonian system of interest received the highest award, a silver medal, from the Mechanics' Fairs in Boston, last autumn, in competition with the best rival systems of the day. Each page is side-indexed, and each rate of interest, etc., is displayed at one view, on one opening of the book. It is comprehensive, convenient, and very clear in its typographical methods.

We call attention to the revised and greatly enlarged edition of Capt. Sir Geo. S. Nares's well-known work on "Seamanship." This book is cast in the excellent form of specific questions and answers, and is a comprehensive and exhaustive practical treatise on its subject. It treats of every part of a ship and her rigging, knots, tackles, rules of road, lights, managing sails, sea terms, navigation under all circumstances; and to the new edition are added questions and answers about wire fittings, anchors, signals and signalling of all sorts, the latest sounding machines, tests of steel, and many other topics. It contains 420 beautifully engraved woodcuts, and 12 colored pages of national and signal flags, also light and fog signals. There are 67 new wood blocks and 7 new pages of colored engravings and signals in this edition. The publishers are Griffin and Co., No. 2, The Hard, Portsmouth, England. Sir Geo. Nares, the author, has been well known in this country as commander of the last British Arctic expedition, and has been here the present winter on some business, if we are rightly informed, connected with the British Board of Trade.

On Wednesday, the 150th anniversary of the birthday of Washington, James R. Osgood and Co. published a magnificent large quarto book, containing reproductions of the 60 most famous portraits and statues of George Washington, with nearly 300 broad pages of anecdotal and biographical descriptive matter. The work was prepared by Miss E. B. Johnston (of Washington City), who has had exceptional opportunities of getting hitherto unpublished facts from the old families of Maryland and Virginia.

A translated German novel of no small excellence is in the press of George W. Harlan, New York, to wit: George Horn's "Count Sylvius," a book whose success and interest in its own language has prompted its translation for the benefit of English readers. A writer of less metaphysical fiction than Spielhagen and associated in some sense with the better school of Heyse, Horn has yet to be introduced to American readers of German literature. His descriptive skill, nice analysis of character, and cleverness of plot are likely to place him high upon their list. Mr. Harlan has also in press a novel of Southern life, by Miss M. A. Collins, of Tennessee, and a volume of reminiscences by an old New Yorker, Abram C. Dayton, entitled "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York."

The estimates for the Russian navy for 1883 is 27,507,721 roubles, or something over \$17,000,000, a decrease of \$875,000 on last year.



## THE ARMY.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President and Comm'r-in-Chief  
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjt.-General.  
Henry T. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General.  
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Brig.-General Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfeely, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Brigadier-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Bendt, Chief of Ordnance.  
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General F. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Robert W. Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John Pope:

Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.  
Troops.—4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; B. 3d Cavalry; D. E. F. M. 10th Cavalry; 6th Cavalry; M. 8th Cavalry; 13th Inf., 14th, 15th, 20th Inf.; 23d and 34th Infantry; P. 3d Artillery.  
District of New Mexico.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry; Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. H. Dorst, Adjt. 4th Cavalry A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. C. C. Auger:

Hdqs. San Antonio, Tex. Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A. G.

Troops.—8th (ex pte M) and 10th Cavalry; 1st, 16th, 19th, and 23d Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqs.

Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. A. G.

Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry (except G); 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry

commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crook:

Hdqs. Omaha, Neb. Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.

Troops.—3d (ex pte B) and 4th Cavalry; 4th, 6th, and 9th Inf.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H.

Lt. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:

Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lieut.-Col. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

Troops.—4th Artillery; A. B. C. D. H. I. K. L. and M. 2d Artillery;

A. 3d Artillery; G. 1st Artillery; 5th Artillery; 10th Inf.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. J. Hunt, Col.

of Artillery: Hdqs. New Port Bks, Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.

Troops.—3d Artillery, excepting A; Batt. E, G, 3d Art.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San

Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Troops.—C, F, G, H, I, and K, 8th Infantry, excepting G;

B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, 8th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General Nelson A.

Miles: Hdqs. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Croome, A. A. G.

Troops.—A, B, D, E, F, H, K, L, and M, 1st Cavalry; E and

I, 1st Artillery; 3d and 21st Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Wilcox,

Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqs. Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.

Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G. *Md. via Lathrop, Cal.*

Troops.—6th Cavalry; A, 8th Infantry; and 12th Infantry.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Hdqs. West Point, N. Y.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.

1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 11th Inf., A. D. C., A. A. G.

Troops.—C and E of Cadets; E, Bat. of Engineers; detachments

of cavalry and artillery.

\* On duty according to Brevet of Major-General.

† On duty according to Brevet of Brigadier-General.

## GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Superintendent, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Neill, Col. 8th Cavalry.

CAVALRY DEPOT—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Thos. H. Neill, Col. 8th Cavalry, Bvt. Brig. Gen., Commanding.

JOHN GHEEN, Major 1st Cavalry, Bvt. Col., Executive Officer.

1st Lt. M. A. Williams, 8th Cav., Depot Adjutant.

Capt. Geo. F. Foote, 8th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.

Surgeon Charles E. Goddard, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.

## ON DUTY AT DEPOT.

L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A.

W. C. Raschke, Capt. 2d Cav.

H. Rockwell, 1st Lt. 5th Cav., comdg. Co. A of Instruction.

J. W. Pullman, 1st Lt. 5th Cav., comdg. Co. D of Instruction.

H. S. Bishop, 1st Lieut. 5th Cav., comdg. Co. B of Instruction.

C. G. Ayres, 2d Lieut. 10th Cav., comdg. Co. C of Instruction.

## RENDERINGS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

New York City. 171 Hudson st. Capt. E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cav.

N. Y. Branch. 10 Battery Place. Capt. Fran. Is Moore, 9th Cav.

Jersey City. 100 Broadway. Capt. H. W. Wessels, Jr., 3d Cav.

Milwaukee, Wis. 125 3d st. Capt. H. W. Wessels, Jr., 3d Cav.

Baltimore, Md. 574 S. Sharp st. Capt. T. M. McDonald, 7th Cav.

Chicago, Ill. 14 N. C. 1st st. Capt. H. B. Crews, 4th Cav.

Boston, Mass. 80 Court st. 1st Lieut. O. B. Boyd, 8th Cav.

Cincinnati, O. 219 W. 5th st. 1st Lt. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cav.

St. Louis, Mo. 841 Pine st. 1st Lt. P. S. Bemis, 1st Cav.

## HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.

Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

DEPOTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H.

Col. H. B. Black, 2d Inf.

Surg. Geo. P. Jacquett, U. S. A.

Capt. Theo. Schwab, 11th Inf.

Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M.

Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.

Asst. Surg. L. M. Maus, U. S. A.

(temporary.)

1st Lt. H. H. Ketchum, 23d Inf.

1st Lt. Geo. G. Loebe, 19th Inf.

1st Lt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf.

1st Lt. F. H. E. Eberlein, 21st Inf.

2d Lt. R. F. H. cock, 2d Inf. (t mp.)

A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A.

A. A. Surg. T. H. Pleasants, U. S. A.

A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigens, U. S. A.

A. A. Surg. W. J. Wakeman, U. S. A.

RENDERINGS.

Albany, N. Y., 547 Broadway. Capt. C. L. Davis, 10th Infantry.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. J. A. Snyder, 3d Infantry.

Boston, Mass., 18 Portland St. Capt. H. C. Cook, 2d Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st. Capt. Charles Wheaton, 23d Inf.

Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. A. S. Barr, 9th Inf.

Cincinnati, O., 319 West 5th St. Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 13th Inf.

Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. 1st Lt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf.

Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West

Washington st. 1st Lt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf.

New York City, 109 West st. Capt. De Witt C. Pool, 29d Inf.

N. Y. City, 116 Chatham St. Capt. Louis H. Sanger, 17th Inf.

Philadelphia, Pa., 319 Market st. Capt. Fred. H. McMinn, 8th Inf.

Pittsburg, Pa., 285 Penn ave. 1st Lt. W. H. McMillan, 8th Inf.

Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st. Capt. William Badger, 6th Inf.

Springfield, Ill., 220 S. 6th street. Capt. Wm. H. McLaughlin, 18 Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. John L. V. ven, 12th Inf.

Washington, D. C., 1215 F street. Captain G. A. Purinton, 9 Cav.

OFFICERS ON MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE ENLISTING FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

Capt. H. W. Wessels, Jr., 125 S. 3d street, Milwaukee, Wis.

G. O. 19, H. Q. A., Feb. 24, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2055 of the Regulations is corrected to read as follows:

2055. Payment may be made to any land grant railroad company for transportation over any other road not land grant, or to which payment is not forbidden by law or regulations, when the land grant company is in the ordinary course of business, entitled to collect the freight or passage money. Payment may also be made to any land grant railroad company for transportation over any portion of its road, or branch roads, or leased or operated lines, to which payment is not forbidden by law or regulations.—[G. O. 69, 1880.]

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 20, H. Q. A., Feb. 25, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 188 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

188. Equipments must be fitted to the men under the direction of an officer, and will not otherwise be changed by cutting straps or punching holes. Knapsacks, haversacks, and clothing bags will be uniformly marked on the outside as follows: Artillery, crossed cannons; cavalry, crossed sabres; infantry, crossed rifles; other corps, according to their respective devices, with the letter of the company above and the number of the regiment below the intersection. The design to be stenciled in black, the device five inches long, and the letter and numbers in full-faced characters one inch high. The prescribed design will be placed above the letters U. S. on the equipments, and the number of the soldier, in characters one inch high, will be placed at the bottom near the lower edge of the knapsack, etc.—[Regs. 1863, para. 103, 104, 110; G. O. 55, 1875.]

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 1, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Feb. 23, 1882.

In view of the reduced condition of the appropriations for "Regular Supplies," "Incidental Expenses," "Barracks and Quarters," and "Army Transportation," directs commanding generals of departments to exercise the closest personal scrutiny over all estimates.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Feb. 6, 1882.

Announces the boundaries of Fort Spokane, W. T., declared by the President of the United States, by Executive order dated Jan. 12, 1882, a Military Reservation.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Feb. 16, 1882.

Directs commanding officers of posts to report the number of public horses now in possession of the Q. M. Dept. at their respective posts; how, and when, they came into that department; how at present employed—the necessity, if any, for such employment; the number fit for cavalry service; and the number fit for other military service.

Invites attention to previous orders prohibiting the turning in to the Q. M. Dept. of horses in possession of cavalry, without authority from department headquarters.

Army Regulations require that certain books, reports, and pay rolls be kept with each company. Inspectors, and especially post commanders, will give special attention to this matter, and state in their reports the condition of company records, specifying every book and paper required by orders and regulations to be kept.

Post commanders are expected to do whatever is necessary to keep their commands, including sub-posts, as regards discipline and instruction, at least up to the requirements of regulations and orders; this, too, without the necessity of calling their attention to recurring neglects and violations.

Inspectors report great looseness, on the part of officers and men, in the matter of uniform, both of clothing and equipment.

Strict compliance with what is prescribed, in this respect, must be exacted.

In the matter of drills, parades, and inspections, the tactics, regulations, and orders are specific as to what is required, and post commanders must see that these requirements are complied with.

The weekly and monthly inspections of cavalry troops will be mounted, except when rendered impracticable by bad weather; each man should be fully armed and equipped with saddle property packed.

As pistols, carbines, and sabres are all prescribed for cavalry, such troops will be instructed—mounted and dismounted—in their proper use. They will be worn at all inspections. Horses should be accustomed to the sound of firing.

Commanding officers are to see that their commands are thoroughly instructed in the Articles of War, the Regulations of the Army, and the requirements of existing orders, and that orders are read regularly and intelligently to the troops.

G. O. 2, MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, March 2, 1882.

At the request of the Asst. Q. M. Gen. in charge of the Q. M. Dept., based upon the requirements of G. O. 17, c. s., from the Hdqs. of the Army, the periodical visits twice a year to National cemeteries in this Division by the local officers in charge thereof, directed by G. O. 5, series of 1879, from these headquarters, will hereafter be discontinued.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Feb. 20, 1882.

Directs that arms injured by firing, after a Board of Survey has been held on them, will be sent to the National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Feb. 22, 1882.

Directs that grain sacks received must be accounted for in the same manner as other public property, and that the custom of expending them as "worn out," "issued with grain," etc., must not be practiced.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Feb. 1, 1882.

Publishes extracts taken from the reports of gallery practice of companies serving in the Dept. of Dakota for the month of December, 1881.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Gen. T. M. Vincent, Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and the sub-post of San Diego, Tex., on official business (S. O. 17, Feb. 18, D. T.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Hereafter all Post, Depot, and Disbursing Quartermasters, serving in the Dept. of Dakota, will render promptly to the Chief Q. M. within five days after the close of each quarter, the statement of payments made on account of transportation required by

A. R., par. 1694, form on pages 534, 535, 538 (S. O. 29, Feb. 21, D. D.).

Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., Governor of the Military Prison, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O. 42, Feb. 23, D. M.).

Leave of absence for three days is granted Major T. J. Eckerson, Q. M., Boston, Mass., with the understanding that during the absence his office will be in charge of Capt. John F. Weston, Com'y of Sub. (S. O. 31, Feb. 28, D. E.).

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Lieut.-Col. James J. Dana, Deputy Q. M. Gen. (S. O., March 1, W. D.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles P. Egan, C. S., is extended four months (S. O., Feb. 28, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. M. F. Price, having reported for duty in the Dept. of Arizona, is assigned to duty at Fort McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 27, Feb. 16, D. A.).

Asst. Surg. E. T. Comegys will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., for duty, relieving Asst. Surg. R. C. Newton, who will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., for duty. Upon the arrival at Fort Cummings, N. M., of Asst. Surg. R. C. Newton, the contract of A. A. Surg. W. M. Slough will be annulled, his services being no longer required (S. O. 40, Feb. 21, D. M.).

The Medical Director, Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Fort McIntosh and the sub-post of San Diego, Tex., on official business. During the temporary absence of the Medical Director, Asst. Surg. Valery Havard will assume charge of his office (S. O. 17, Feb. 18, D. T.).

1st Lieut. G. E. Bushnell, Judge-Advocate of G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, Mont. Ty., March 6 (S. O. 28, Feb. 20, D. D.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Charles Anderson, Camp on Snake River, W. T., to take effect on arrival at that post of A. A. Surg. E. P. Lecompte, who will proceed to Camp on Snake River, W. T., for temporary duty during the absence of Surg. Anderson (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of one month, and permission to apply for a further extension of four months, is granted Capt. William G. Spencer, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 19, Feb. 10, D. C.).

Capt. William G. Spencer, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will proceed to New York City and report by letter, upon his arrival there, to the Surg.-Gen. (S. O., Feb. 27, W. D.).

Capt. Peter Moffatt is relieved from duty at Camp Spokane, W. T., and will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., relieving Capt. William G. Spencer from his duties at that post (S. O. 20, Feb. 11, D. C.).

A. A. Surg. Abner Smead is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and will proceed to Camp Spokane, W. T., for duty (S. O. 20, Feb. 11, D. C.).

A. A. Surg. J. H. Lott will accompany the detachment of recruits for the 1st Inf., under command of Lieut. Leefe, 19th Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., March 4, for Toyah, on the Texas and Pacific R. R., as medical officer (Order 36, Feb. 27, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

The leave of absence for fifteen days granted Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, Surg., Med. Director of the Dept. of the South, is extended ten days (S. O. 25, Feb. 27, D. S.).

Capt. P. F. Harvey, Asst. Surg., member of G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., March 2 (S. O. 32, Feb. 25, D. D.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 19, Feb. 24, D. T.).

The C. O., Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., is authorized to grant a furlough for six months to Hosp. Steward Herman Nebelsieck, to take effect upon his re-enlistment (S. O. 19, Feb. 10, D. C.).

Hosp. Steward John Alberti will be relieved at Fort Bidwell, Cal., and will await instructions from Hdqs. Mil. Div. of the Pacific (S. O. 32, Feb. 20, M. D. P.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein given and pay the troops in the Dept. of the Missouri on the muster of Feb. 28, 1882: Major W. M. Maynard, at Fort Gibson and Sill, I. T.; Elliott, Tex.; Supply, I. T.; Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River and Fort Reno, I. T., and the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Ordnance Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Major Maynard will leave his station on his pay tour not later than March 5. Major J. A. Brodhead, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the Leavenworth Military Prison, and Fort Dodge, Kan. Major H. G. Thomas, at Fort Lyon and Garland, Cantonment on the Uncom. pahgre, Colo., and its dependent camps and detachments, Pagosa Springs and Fort Lewis, Colo., and the Camps on Snake River, W. T., and White River, Colo. Major Charles McClure, at Fort Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kan. Major T. C. H. Smith and Major George F. Robinson will make all payments in the District of New Mexico (not provided for above) under the direction of the District Commander (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.).

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of Feb.



Fort Brooke, Fla.; and Augusta Arsenal, Ga. (S. O., March 1, W. D.)

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**—A. G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., on March 2, 1882. Detail: Capt. Alexander M. Miller, President; Capt. John C. Mallory, 2d Lieut. Curtis McD. Townsend, George W. Goethals, John Millis, John Biddle, and Harry F. Hodges, members, and 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Willard, Judge-Advocate (S. O., Feb. 25, W. D.)

Major David G. Houston is granted leave of absence for twenty days (S. O. 18, Feb. 25, Corps of Engrs.)

A Board of Engineer Officers, to consist of Majors David C. Houston, Henry M. Robert, Jared A. Smith, and Garrett J. Lydecker, will assemble at Michigan City, Ind., upon the call of the senior member, to consider and report upon certain matters in connection with the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, Ind. (S. O. 19, March 2, Corps of Engrs.)

**CHAPLAINS.**—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Post Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne (S. O. 17, Feb. 20, D. P.)

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne is extended two months (S. O., Feb. 25, W. D.)

Leave of absence for twelve days is granted Chaplain J. B. McCleery, Leavenworth Military Prison (S. O. 43, Feb. 24, D. M.)

**SIGNAL SERVICE.**—Priv. Hill C. Smyth, Michael Mahany, and Edgar McGovern, are promoted sergeants; the first from Feb. 8, the others from Feb. 24

2d Class Pvt. Edwin G. Imlay is promoted to be a 1st class private, to rank from Jan. 27, 1882, the date of his enlistment.

**NATIONAL CEMETERIES.**—Supt. James M. Dickey, recently appointed, will proceed from St. Louis, Mo., to Warrington, Fla., and assume charge of the Barrancas National Cemetery, relieving Supt. George Hess, who will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. Henry Ward, who will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. John Trindle, who upon being thus relieved will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. David Allen, who will proceed to Richmond, Va., and assume charge of the Richmond National Cemetery near that place (Q. M. Gen.'s Office, Feb. 23.)

Supt. Charles W. Hoyme, recently in charge of the Seven Pines National Cemetery, is dismissed the service, to date from Jan. 15, 1882 (Q. M. Gen.'s Office, Feb. 24.)

### THE LINE.

#### 1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

In writing of his trip to Walla Walla Col. J. W. Nesmith said: "About a mile from the town is a beautifully located military post, the headquarters of the 1st Cavalry and under the command of General Grover. This regiment was organized in 1833 and is the oldest cavalry regiment in the service. It used to be the '1st Dragoons,' and under that designation it achieved great honor and renown in Florida, in Mexico, in California, and Washington Territory. A troop of it was in the first battle of Bull Run, under Capt., now Col. Brackett. It participated in all of the battles of Virginia up to Appomattox. A detachment of it was in the Yakama war of '55 under Sheridan, and another at Hungry Hill and White Oak flats in Oregon under Capt. A. J. Smith. I have on several occasions heard its bugles sound the charge and have seen its bright sabres gleaming in action. It is a grand old regiment, of which the Republic should be proud."—Walla Walla Union.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Camillo C. Carr, ten days (S. O., Feb. 23, W. D.)

#### 2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Capt. T. J. Gregg, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., March 6 (S. O. 23, Feb. 20, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect on March 20, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. J. N. Allison, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 30, Feb. 23, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—Major J. S. Brisban, three days (S. O. 29, Feb. 21, D. D.)

#### 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Capt. A. D. King, 1st Lieut. G. A. Dodd, and 2d Lieut. F. O. Johnson, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Sanders, Wy. T., March 1 (S. O. 18, Feb. 23, D. P.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

The C. O. of Fort Bayard, N. M., will grant a furlough for two months to Farrier John G. Hill, Troop C (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Fourteen days, 2d Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen, Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 38, Feb. 18, D. M.)

#### 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Major Edwin V. Sumner, now in Omaha, Neb., on public business, will return to his station (S. O. 19, Feb. 25, D. P.)

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Omaha, Neb., for the 5th Cav. (S. O., Feb. 23, W. D.)

The unexpired portion of the sentence of confinement in the case of Private Oliver G. Fleming, Troop M, is remitted (S. O. 18, Feb. 23, D. P.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

The telegraphic instructions of Feb. 16, D. A., directing Col. E. A. Carr, now at Fort Grant, A. T., to proceed to Fort Apache, A. T., and resume command of his regiment and that post, relieving Major James Biddle, are confirmed (S. O. 27, Feb. 16, D. A.)

Major James Biddle, now at Fort Apache, A. T., upon being relieved by Col. E. A. Carr, will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., and take station thereat (S. O. 27, Feb. 16, D. A.)

Troop I, 6th Cav. (Chaffee's), and Co. E, Indian Scouts (West's), will proceed via Maricopa, to Wilcox, A. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 29, Feb. 20, D. A.)

Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury was ordered, Feb. 16, to return to his station, Fort Apache, A. T., on Feb. 19 (S. O. 30, Feb. 16, M. D. P.)

Private Bernard Stockmeyer, Troop B, will report to the C. O. Camp Thomas, A. T., for duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class (S. O. 28, Feb. 17, D. A.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Heber M. Creel, ten days (S. O., Feb. 25, W. D.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, eight months (S. O., March 2, W. D.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Par. 4, S. O. 34, from D. M., granting leave of absence to 2d Lieut. P. P. Powell, is revoked (S. O. 42, Feb. 23, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. M. D. Parker, Cantonment North Fork Canadian River, I. T. (S. O. 39, Feb. 20, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Michael Cooney, seven days (S. O. 22, Feb. 28, M. D. M.)

#### 10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

2d Lieut. L. Finley, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 20 (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.)

#### 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris will proceed from Fort Monroe, Va., to New York City on public business (S. O., Feb. 28, W. D.)

Major Royal T. Frank, president; Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Jr., Henry M. Andrews, 2d Lieut. William C. Rafferty, members, and 1st Lieut. T. C. Patterson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Feb. 23 (S. O. 33, Feb. 20, M. D. P.)

Sergt. Alexander Jamieson, Bat. I, is detailed on extra duty in the Q. M. Dept. at Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, and placed in charge of the public buildings and grounds thereat (S. O. 18, Feb. 8, D. C.)

#### 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, fifteen days (S. O. 23, Feb. 23, D. S.)

#### 3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

The journey made by 2d Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, between Feb. 13 and 15, from Louisville, Ky., to Little Rock, Ark., by way of St. Louis, Mo., on public business, for the reason that the above route was the shortest practicable one, the Memphis branch of the L. and N. R. being closed, is confirmed (S. O. 22, Feb. 20, D. S.)

The journeys made by 1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbe (Mount Vernon Bks, Ala.), from Citronelle, Ala., to State Line, Miss.; from State Line, Miss., to Mobile, Ala.; and from Mobile, Ala., to Citronelle, Ala., under instructions from the C. O. Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., of Feb. 9, 1882, are approved for mileage (S. O. 24, Feb. 25, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla. (S. O. 26, Feb. 23, D. S.)

#### 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Capt. George B. Rodney, president; 1st Lieut. S. W. Taylor, William Everett, G. L. Anderson, 2d Lieut. James M. Jones, W. S. Alexander, members, and 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Adams, R. I., March 5 (S. O. 34, Feb. 28, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Strong will proceed to Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., for temporary G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 35, March 1, D. E.)

#### 5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Frederick Robinson, further extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., Feb. 25, W. D.)

#### 1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

The Supt. Gen. Rec. Service will cause 30 recruits to be forwarded to Toyah, on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, for the 1st Inf. (S. O., Feb. 23, W. D.)

#### 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

The Supt. Gen. Rec. Service will cause 30 recruits to be forwarded to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the 2d Inf. (S. O., Feb. 23, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Henry H. Benham, still further extended six months (S. O., Feb. 23, W. D.)

#### 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Capt. Edward Moale, president; 1st Lieut. Wm. Mitchell, Geo. W. H. Stouch, 2d Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, and William C. Buttler, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, Mont. T., March 6 (S. O. 28, Feb. 20, D. D.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

1st Lieut. L. Merriam, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 20 (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.)

Capt. Thomas F. Quinn, president; 1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey, John Scott, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. James A. Loyden, members, and 2d Lieut. Carver Howard, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sanders, Wy. T., March 1 (S. O. 18, Feb. 23, D. P.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, further extended one month (S. O., Feb. 23, W. D.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.

2d Lieut. T. M. Deffrees, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 20 (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.)

Capt. W. Lymau, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., March 2 (S. O. 32, Feb. 25, D. D.)

Notification of the promotion of Major Guido Ilges, 5th Inf., to be Lieut.-Col. of the 18th Inf., having been received at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, he is relieved from duty at Fort Keogh, M. T., and Fort Assiniboine, M. T., is announced as his station (S. O. 30, Feb. 23, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, five months, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O., March 2, W. D.)

Insane Soldier.—The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will send to the Government Asylum for the Insane in the District of Columbia, Private William Brown, Co. E, pronounced insane after proper medical examination (S. O. 30, Feb. 23, D. D.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

2d Lieut. Chas. Byrne, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 20 (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.)

Sergt. William Balford, Co. I, now at Fort Omaha, Neb., will rejoin his company at Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 17, Feb. 20, D. P.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Capt. D. W. Benham, president; Capt. H. B. Freeman, J. M. J. Sanno, 1st Lieut. A. H. Jackson, 2d Lieut. D. A. Frederick, D. L. Howell, members, and 2d Lieut. J. B. Jackson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., March 2 (S. O. 32, Feb. 25, D. D.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Capt. G. M. Brayton is relieved from duty at Fort Lowell, A. T., and will return to his proper station, San Diego Bks, Cal. (S. O. 29, Feb. 20, D. A.)

Corpl. Henry Lanouette, Co. B, will report to the C. O. Fort Bidwell, Cal., for duty as Hospital Steward of the 8d Class (S. O. 32, Feb. 20, M. D. P.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Voast.

Capt. Alfred Morton, now at Baltimore, Md., will report by letter to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Platte. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., March 1, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Frederick Mears, extended nine days, to apply for extension of seven months (S. O. 18, Feb. 23, D. P.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

2d Lieut. T. J. Clay, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 20 (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.)

Major J. J. Coppinger, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Hays, Kas., on public business (S. O. 43, Feb. 24, D. M.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

No further enlistments will be made for the 11th Inf. until it is ascertained that the company for which the enlistment is to be made is reduced below its maximum strength (S. O. 30, Feb. 23, D. D.)

Capt. T. Schwan is assigned to command a detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., March 4, for San Antonio, Tex. (Order 36, Feb. 27, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

**ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 11TH INFANTRY FOR FEBRUARY, 1882.**—Headquarters, Fort Sully, Dakota: Lieut.-Col. E. F. Townsend, commanding regt. and post; Major C. G. Bartlett; Adjt. G. G. Lott, Post Adjt., Actg. Sig. and Ord. Officer, R. O. G. S. D. D.; Quartermaster R. W. Hoyt, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., Post Treas., and comdg. Indian Scouts; Capt. W. N. Sage, I.; Capt. Ira Quimby, A.; 1st Lieut. D. B. Taylor, D.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Dougherty, K. Q. M.; 2d Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, D.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Emery, K. Fort Bennett, D. T.: Capt. C. A. Wikoff, E, comdg. company and post; 1st Lieut. W. Hoffman, E, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., Post Adjt., Treas., Actg. Sig. and Actg. Ord. Off., and Inspector of Indian Supplies Cheyenne River Agency, D. T. Fort Custer, Montana: Capt. G. K. Sanderson, C, comdg. company. Inspector of Indian Supplies Crow Agency, M. T.: Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, H.; 1st Lieut. C. F. Roe, B.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Mansfield, H.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Wheeler, C. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.: Capt. O. B. Read, F, comdg. company and post, and Co. B, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Kingsbury, F, with company, sick in gra. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: 1st Lieut. L. A. Matile, G; 2d Lieut. B. H. Handforth, G. On Detached Service: Col. W. H. Wood, Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service, New York, N. Y.; Capt. Theodore Schwan, G, on Gen. R. Service, David's Island, N. Y. H.; 1st Lieut. Albert L. Myer, I, at Fort Myer, Va.; 2d Lieut. George LeB. Brown, E, Hampton, Va.; 2d Lieut. Fred. F. Kieselburg, H, with expedition for exploration in the Arctic Seas; 2d Lieut. John H. Philbrick, I, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, F, at School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Absent Sick: Capt. Joseph Conrad, B, since June, 1880, at Carlisle, Pa.; Capt. Mason Jackson, K, since Nov., 1881, at Washington, D. C.; 1st Lieut. John Whitney, A, since Sept., 1880, at New York City; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Raphael, Adjt., C, since July, 1881, at San Antonio, Tex., never joined company. Absent on Leave: Capt. Warren C. Beach, D, since May, 1881, New York City; 2d Lieut. James E. Macklin, A, since Oct., 1881, Washington, D. C.; 2d Lieut. Henry O. S. Heistand, B, since Oct., 1881, Delaware, Ohio.

#### 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, A. T., and such other points as may be necessary, on public business (S. O. 29, Feb. 20, D. A.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

The journey from Mobile, Ala., to Fort Lewis, Colo., and return, performed by 2d Lieut. W. L. Buck, received by him while he was at Mobile on leave of absence, is approved (S. O. 39, Feb. 20, D. M.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

The C. O. Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., will grant a furlough for two months to Corpl. Charles A. Pool, Co. F (S. O. 41, Feb. 22, D. M.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

The Supt. Gen. Rec. Service will cause 30 recruits to be forwarded to San Antonio, Tex., for the 16th Inf. (S. O., Feb. 23, W. D.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

2d Lieut. O. J. C. Hook, now at Saint Paul, Minn., will return to his station at Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 32, Feb. 25, D. D.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Lieut.-Col. G. Ilges (formerly Major 5th Inf.), having been promoted to Lieut.-Col. of the 18th Inf., will take station at Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 30, Feb. 23, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. Ed. W. Smith, A. D. C. (S. O. 28, Feb. 20, D. D.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

1st Lieut. S. C. Vedder is assigned to command a detachment of recruits for the 10th Cav., ordered to leave Jefferson Bks, Mo., Feb. 24, for Fort Concho, Tex. Upon completion of this duty Lieut. Vedder will join his proper station (Order 35, Feb. 22, Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo.)

1st Lieut. J. G. Loebe is assigned to command a detachment of recruits for the 1st Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., March 4, for Toyah, on Texas and Pacific R. R. (Order 36, Feb. 27, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Capt. J. N. Coe, president, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 20 (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

The Supt. of Gen. Rec. Service will cause 30 recruits to be forwarded to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the 21st Inf. (S. O., Feb. 23, W. D.)

2d Lieut. J. S. Parke, Jr., will report to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany recruits to the Pacific Coast, from where he will join his company (S. O., March 2, W. D.)



**23RD INFANTRY.** Colonel David S. Stanley.  
2d Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 20 (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.)  
*Leave Extended.*—Capt. Charles J. Dickey, San Antonio, Tex., ten days (S. O. 21, Feb. 23, M. D. M.)  
Major Edward W. Smith, two months (S. O., March 2, W. D.)

**23RD INFANTRY.** Colonel Henry M. Black.  
Co. I, now mounted, is dismounted, to take effect upon receipt of this order at Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.)  
2d Lieut. W. A. Nichols, after March 1, will continue on temporary duty at Fort Union, N. M., and will be attached to such company of the regiment as the C. O. may deem proper (S. O. 27, Feb. 14, D. N. M.)  
2d Lieut. C. H. Heyl, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 20 (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.)  
On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the 23d Inf. are made: 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, from Co. E to C; 2d Lieut. J. Rozier Claggett, from Co. C to E (S. O., March 1, W. D.)

**24TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Joseph H. Potter.  
*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. A. A. Augur, Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 42, Feb. 23, D. M.)  
*Leave Extended.*—2d Lieut. William Black, two months (S. O., Feb. 27, W. D.)

**General Courts-Martial.**—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 20. Detail: One officer each of the 20th Inf., 4th Inf., 23d Inf., 2d Inf., 6th Inf., 5th Inf., 10th Inf., and 10th Cav. At Fort Ellis, Mont. T., March 6. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Inf.; one of the 2d Cav., and one of the Med. Dept. At Fort Sanders, W. T., March 1. Detail: Five officers of the 4th Inf., and three of the 3d Cav. At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., March 2. Detail: Eight officers of the Corps of Engineers. At Fort Snelling, Minn., March 2. Detail: Seven officers of the 7th Inf.; one of the 5th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept. At Fort Adams, B. I., March 3. Detail: Seven officers of the 4th Art. At Alcatraz Island, Cal., Feb. 23. Detail: Six officers of the 1st Art.

**Special Inspectors Appointed.**—Major N. W. Osborne, 15th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 38, Feb. 18, D. M.)  
The C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., on a certain amount of hay (S. O. 37, Feb. 17, D. M.)  
Major Leslie Smith, 3d Inf., at Camp Spokane, W. T.; Capt. Frank E. Taylor, 1st Art., at Fort Stevens, Ore.; Major George G. Hunt, 1st Cav., at Boise Bks. I. T.; and Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., at Camp Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 18, Feb. 4, D. O.)  
Capt. Frank E. Taylor, 1st Art., at Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 17, Feb. 6, D. C.)  
Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., at Vancouver Bks. W. T. (S. O. 19, Feb. 10, D. C.)  
Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., at Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 20, Feb. 11, D. C.)  
Major T. B. Dewees, 9th Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 43, Feb. 24, D. M.)

**Board of Examination.**—A Board of Officers will convene at Fort Clark, Tex., on March 10, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of Sergt. William Adams, Troop D, 8th Cav., a candidate for promotion. Detail: Lieut.-Col. N. E. Switzer, 8th Cav.; Surg. Anthony Heger, Med. Dept.; Major A. L. Hough, 22d Inf.; Capt. John Simpson, Q. M. Dept., and Capt. F. M. Thorne, 22d Inf. (S. O. 17, Feb. 18, D. T.)

**Military Prisoners.**—So much of the unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private James Robson, Bat. E, 4th Art., as relates to confinement, is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 16, Feb. 11, D. E.)  
The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private William Pickett, Co. E, 19th Inf., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 17, Feb. 27, D. E.)  
In the case of Private Hugh N. Moore (formerly sergeant), Troop M, 7th Cav., the unexpired portion of his sentence is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 24, Feb. 25, D. D.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: James Carey, March 1; James Pairys, March 5; John Lee, March 6; Michael Brunnan, March 7; Frank Cooney, March 10; Marcus H. Smith and George Diehl, March 11; Charles Lovett, March 9; George W. Gleason and Frank Hayes, March 14; John Brown, March 15; Winfield S. Albright, March 17; Harry Kennedy, March 19, 1882 (S. O. 42, Feb. 23, D. M.)

**Military Academy.**—The following are recent orders from the Dept. of West Point:  
*Leave of absence* for six days, from Feb. 17, was granted 21 Lieut. Douglas A. Howard, 3d Art.  
1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art., was, Feb. 17, appointed an Inspector to act upon certain articles of subsistence stores.  
*Leave of absence* until further orders, to await the action of the War Department upon the tender of his resignation, was, Feb. 20, granted Cadet John C. Hays, 4th Class.

**Cartridges.**—The Chief of Ordnance has approved a recommendation of General McDowell, that all the companies of the Division of the Pacific be allowed to use up the cartridges they have, made up from old powder, at the rate of 100 rounds per man per month at short ranges.

**Wind-gauges for Army Rifles.**—The *Spirit of the Times*, which has been devoting a great deal of space to the publication of opinions from Army officers and others on the subject of the use of wind-gauges, this week publishes the letter which follows:

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1882.  
Personally I do not profess any skill in shooting, or even a critical knowledge of the measures which have become fashionable of late years in England and America for making crack shots at long range. As a general rule, I encourage all I can the officers and men of the Army to become good sportsmen and hunters, as well as skillful marksmen at targets. We are constantly experimenting with sights, wind-gauges, etc., but have not settled down to any fixed conclusion.

In war the great mass does not use any sights, except the fixed sights, making allowance for distance by aiming above, according to the distance, or to the right or left, according to the direction or force of the wind, just as the hunter does at a deer.

Sometimes a colonel or captain picks out one or more men known as skilful shots, posts them where they have good rest, and instructs them to pick off, say the runners of some battery. These special shots could use patent sights, and maybe a wind-gauge. I never did in action, nor would I use wind-gauges to any soldier in the ranks. At a target I would allow each man to choose for himself.

The force of gravity is invariably in the same direction, therefore sights for distances are indispensable. But the wind comes from every direction, and varies in force every hour, if not every minute, therefore a wind-gauge is, at best, a guess—of no use in the field, and only problematic when the marksman has a fixed target, a good rest, and plenty of time to adjust his gauge.

I prefer not to answer your questions specifically, and leave you to infer my opinions from the above general statement, desirous always to aid you in your worthy purpose of encouraging field sports and manly developments.

Yours, W. T. SHERMAN.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT McHENRY, MD.

March 2, 1882.

This post is so close to the great centre of military dispensation—Washington—that it is often overlooked, though it has a history which Washington itself—or himself—might be proud of. But it must be confessed that the post is dull, very dull. Outside it is lively enough, but inside we are the very creatures of routine. "How" or "why" this I cannot say. McHenry used to be lively when headquarters, band, and light battery were here, but now even with three batteries and two field officers we are not happy. Gen. Howe, our post commander, is tolerably well and young looking, notwithstanding you put him down at 63.10 in last week's JOURNAL. The newspapers have been retiring him for some months past, but he has not gone yet, though the chances are against him. Our other field officer is the ever-youthful Langdon, who I notice you describe as 51.2. Well, he may be, but he don't look it. He is at present in Washington on General Court-martial detail at the barracks (the "Mason" court). The Major is well liked here, and is a fine specimen of the soldierly and educated American officer. We have no less than four officers absent on special service, Rogers at Sewanee, Tenn.; Harrison at Fort Monroe; Bridgman at Amherst, Mass., and Gayle at West Point. Lieut. Harrison, however, may return to us about May or June, accompanied by his bride, but then we lose in turn Lieut. Maurice and Tingle, who expect to go to the Artillery School May 1 for a two years' tour.

We lost Surg. McClellan a short while ago, who preferred to go to Fort Trumbull, Conn. He has been replaced by Asst. Surg. W. H. King, from that post, who is our main medical standby, although we have the veteran Doctor Simons here, whose main attention, however, is given to his duties at Baltimore, in connection with the recruiting service.

Lieut. Wolfe has been away on a short leave. His health is improved although he is still regarded as on "light duty."

I noticed some weeks ago you reported the death at this post of poor old Donaldson, the ordnance sergeant at Fort Carroll. He was a worthy veteran of many years' service. He has been replaced at Carroll by Ord. Sergt. O'Brien, another veteran of 27 years' service. The three batteries here, I, L, and M of the 2d, are in good condition, and in general well behaved. The non-commissioned officers, of which we have about 25 in all, are most of them as good samples of the N. C. O. as can be found anywhere, although one of them, Donahue of I, has lately fallen from grace and been reduced to the ranks, and put in limbo for three months, by sentence of General Court-martial. Two "malicious assaulters" will keep him company for a short period. Otherwise "Generals" of the court kind are few and far between here, and we live, generally, under a mild dispensation. Capt. Hamilton still remains in New York on sick leave. When he will return is doubtful, but he is understood to be improving. Lieut. Maurice commands his battery, and, in addition, is our quartermaster and commissary officer, in which capacities he has had much experience. And now, my patient JOURNAL, what more can I tell you? The gallant Ramsay is well, perhaps I should say better, and pines no longer for the fresh pots of Egypt (in military parlance, the light battery.)

Capt. Rodgers and Lieuts. Reed and Cobb are hearty. I myself am comfortable, though a victim of misplaced ambition. I have been looking for a captain and assistant quartermaster, and had designed upon the vacant paymastership until I found that I had not rank enough for the place, and that Johnnie Logan had gobbled it up for his son-in-law, Tucker, of Illinois. Well, let him have it. If they pass the chaplain's bill I may effect a transfer and come out as a full bloom chaplain with the rank of major (or is it colonel?) of cavalry. I think I could fill that bill without having to recuperate so often on leave, as our modern militiaers do.

Let me thank you, on behalf of a large constituency, for your zealous support of a compulsory retirement bill. Already the pernicious results growing out of the want of such a bill have been, and are being felt, but we feel confident that the day of regeneration is at hand, and that those of proper age who have so pathetically longed for retirement, but so consistently worked against it, will soon grace the shades of private life and give the boys a chance to work up to the top of the class.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

The cadets entertained their friends at a hop on Feb. 18. The attendance was not very large. Hon. Joe Blackburn, the Kentucky Congressman, was in attendance with his daughter. They were visiting Lieut. Bacon and remained several days. During his stay Mr. Blackburn was enlightened as to the needs of the Academy, he having charge of the Military Academy Appropriation bill in the House of "Reps." The officers' hop, given Monday, Feb. 20, was the most enjoyable of the season and most largely attended. Among the visitors were Miss Bemak, of Philadelphia; Miss Thomas, of Baltimore; Miss Eastman, of Ohio; Miss Humphreys, of Indiana; Miss Williams, of Newburg, sister of Lieut. Williams, 3d Artillery. There was quite a number of others whose names were not recorded.

The "one hundredth" night entertainment by the "Dialectic" was well attended. The readings by Prof. Chapman did not excite very great enthusiasm, and could hardly be called a success. The *Boatload*, edited by Cadet Lissak, was quite a success, containing a great many witty and a great many "local" hits that were understood only by those who have been "through the mill" or are in it now. The orator, Cadet Crosby, held the close attention of the large audience, and left a very good impression as to his oratorical abilities. Being at the head of his class, however, it is probable that he will take to the "parapets and trenches," and not to the rostrum.

On Saturday, Feb. 25, Mr. Reitzel, of New York city,

played on the piano at a concert given in the Cadet Mess Hall. He was repeatedly encoored.

The past two weeks have certainly been the liveliest two weeks, socially, since Gen. Schofield's departure.

The sympathies of the garrison were excited by the death of Col. Hoyt's youngest child. It was very unexpected, as it was not generally known that it was sick, and the family did not consider it at all dangerously ill.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

FEB. 19, 1882.

EVERYTHING is quiet here. Colonel Fletcher, Captain Pollock, Lieut. Clarke and Hay, the officers present, have more than their share of duty. Lieut. Hay is Adjutant and A. A. Q. M. and Commissary. Companies C, and G, 23d Infantry, have had ten or more recruits enlisted here by Lieut. Clarke, and Captain Brady arrived here Feb. 6 with sixteen recruits. The health of the troops is good. General Pope and party arrived at the post Feb. 1st—a beautiful day at 2 P. M., 90 in the shade. We have had very few deserters from here. The commanding officer Colonel Pollock is liked by the men, and no one can complain of the duty. About one mile from the post there are numerous saloons, but drunkenness is the exception, and we have rarely more than one man in the guard house at a time. Discipline is strict; but the men have many privileges. I have not seen an Indian since I left the territory. There is no talk or thought about Indians here. There is a building boom in El Paso; business is good. A great many people are coming here, and there is a good demand for all who want to work, at good wages. Twenty deg. above zero was the coldest day here this winter. No fires are needed during the day. The soldiers of Fort Bliss have visited Del Norte and had a chance to compare their lot with the soldiers of Mexico. The American soldier leads a different life to what the Mexican soldier does. The Mexican officers and soldiers can be seen on the streets of El Paso any fine day of the week. None of them have visited this post as yet.

PERFECT BLISS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, a dancing party, complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. Gardner and Col. C. B. McLellan, recent arrivals at this post, was given by the ladies of the garrison in the post school building. Strauss, who has placed the gay world under so many obligations, proved to be a successful rival with the "Father of his Country" on this happy occasion, and we fear that, in waltzing to the delicious harmonies of the great composer, many of the company forgot that it was the anniversary of George Washington's birthday, as the post commander had kindly informed us in his orders of the morning.

Eastern friends would indeed be surprised, and perhaps Eastern mothers with marriageable daughters would be relieved of much solicitude for the scalps of prospective sons-in-law on duty in the Indian country, could they but have a peep upon some of the entertainments given, under difficulties, it is true, by the society of a Western fort.

The effect of beautiful women in elegant toilets, of the buzz of merry laughter and voices, gladdened by the relief from the dullness and insipidity of garrison life which the occasion affords, of tables covered with snowy damask and laden with viands, brought all the way from St. Louis or New York, is to recall pleasant reminiscences of younger days and induce the former belles of fashion, belles of millinery, belles of wit, and belles of all ages, but belles of beauty still, to practice unconsciously, as if from habit, those bewitching arts of flirtation and the social graces which caused many gallant sons of Mars to capitulate long ago, and indeed does not now want appreciation from the younger soldiers.

During the intermission the party adjourned to the quarters of Capt. J. M. Kelley, 10th Cav., where a splendid collation was served, after which some choice musical selections, vocal and instrumental, were rendered by Mrs. Shelby, Miss Fuller, Miss Ross, and Mrs. Cooper, admirably assisted by Capt. Kelley and Lieut. Tyler, in the handsomely appointed rooms of Mrs. Cooper.

Among those present were Col. Anson Mills and Mrs. Mills, Dr. and Mrs. Gardner, Col. C. B. McLellan, Capt. and Mrs. Keyes, Capt. and Mrs. Morrison, Chaplain and Mrs. Weaver, Lieut. and Mrs. Shelby, Mrs. Cooper, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell, of New York, Miss Ross, Miss Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Millsap, Major Ewing, Capt. Kelley, Mr. Leith, of Scotland, Lieuts. Steedman, Lassiter, Ward, Eggleston, and Watson.

TEXAS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SILL, I. T.

SINCE the play of "Meg's Diversion" we have had the farce "A Regular Fix," with the following cast: Major Morgan, Lieut. Palmer, 24th Inf., Capt. Humphrey, 9th Cav.; Dr. Schriner, Mr. Musser, and Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Ord, and Mrs. Humphrey. All did their part well and called forth much applause. After the play a dance till 11 P. M. when we adjourned to a supper, which all seemed to enjoy. The plays "Lesson in Love" and "Little Vixen" were in active rehearsal, and would have come off before Lent, but a detail for the agency broke our plans up. After Lent these will be played, as also "Aloha" and "Esmeralda." The latter is being played in New York, has much pathos, and is not only a source of amusement for others, but a means of improvement for those engaged; while away time and give no opportunity for gossip or quarrels, if any are so disposed, which at this post seems not to be the case.

We expect soon to have to go out to expel Texans intruding on the rights of poor Lo! Capt. Thompson and Morgan have arrived from agency and report all quiet. The order giving the instruction at the Leavenworth school has been received, since which time more are zealous of going, as it will be the nursery of our future generals—and all want to be generals—even with the manual of arms. All wish it success, and it is hoped the matter of penmanship will not be neglected among the higher attainments, it being now much slighted among officers. With the arrival of the Mesquero Apaches and opening of railroads we may have more exciting events to record.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DODGE, KANSAS.

FEBRUARY 20, 1882.

A SOCIAL hop was given by the enlisted men Thursday night, Feb. 16. It far surpassed anything of the kind ever given before. The guests were numerous, comprising a great many officers of the garrison and citizen friends from Dodge City.



The hall was tastefully decorated. Dancing commenced about 9 p. m. and continued until midnight, when a splendid supper was partaken of, after which the dancing recommenced and was kept up until daybreak. Not a single event occurred to mar the pleasure of the evening—every one enjoyed themselves to the full. To several of the officers of the garrison many thanks are due for the lively interest they showed in our hop, and in encouraging the men in their efforts. Especially does this apply to the Post Adjutant and the Quartermaster, whose kindness and favors were innumerable. This was the first ball given by the enlisted men of the 20th Infantry at Fort Dodge, and it is sincerely hoped will not be the last. If coming events cast their shadows before them (and we understand there is a regular dancing club organized in the post), the hop which was given the other evening portends an uninterrupted career of success for the enlisted men, aided by the encouragement of their officers. E. S. C.

## DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, February 23. LIEUT. COL. JAS. F. GREGORY, aide-de-camp to the lieutenant, returned to Chicago on the 13th, and is quartered at the Leland.

The following officers were registered at the Leland Hotel during the past week: Bvt. Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Davis, Inspector General, U. S. A.; Capt. Hanson H. Crews, 4th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Geo. M. Love, 16th Infantry, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A.

Major Jas. P. Martin, Asst. Adj. Gen. and wife, U. S. A., and Capt. W. J. Dawes, U. S. A. (retired, and son, registered at the Palmer House on the 18th inst.)

S. C. Kellogg, Capt. 5th Cav., passed through Chicago, en route from New York, where he has been attending Civil Court.

M. W. Wood, Asst. Surg. Med. Dept., passed through en route East; Thomas B. Van Horne, Post Chaplain, passed through Chicago Feb. 21.

Col. Franklin F. Flint, 4th Infantry, and Capt. Jno. B. Nixon, 24th Infantry, on sick leave, are located with their families at the attractive suburb of Highland Park, eighteen miles from Chicago.

The only unfavorable comment among the Chicago newspapers upon the nomination of Wm. F. Tucker, Jr., son-in-law of Gen. Logan—to be Paymaster U. S. Army—was made by the *Inter-Ocean*, whose editor, Wm. P. Nixon, failed to receive the support of Senator Logan for the position of Collector of Customs of this port. CARROLL.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Division of the Pacific.**—The San Francisco Report, of Feb. 18, says: "The action of President Arthur in promptly dismissing the charges preferred by Gen. Willcox against Col. Carr meets with nothing but the universal approbation of those who were in the late Arizona difficulty. Col. Carr is a brave officer, and a man of rare good judgment. What he did he deemed to be right, and had he done otherwise than in any event. It is deemed lucky for those immediately above him that there was no Court-martial held.... Lieut. Fisher, of the 1st Cavalry, who made such splendid record at Creedmoor in 1880, must look to his laurels, having, it seems, met his match. On Thursday evening he was challenged by a lady to shoot with her. The result was: 25 shots at 20 yards, Lieut. Fisher, 107 out of a possible 125; the lady, 106 out of a possible 125; 20 shots at 20 yards, Lieut. Fisher, 92 out of a possible 100; the lady, 94 out of a possible 100. The Lieutenant shot with a Bullard, and his clever opponent with a Remington. The shooting was off-hand.... The testimony has closed in the case of Lieut. J. O'Connell, 8th Infantry, late Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the Benicia Barracks, on trial for the last month before a General Court-martial in session at the Army Building. A new court to try him on additional charges unbecoming a gentleman and an officer convened yesterday. These trials arouse considerable interest among the officers of the 8th Infantry stationed about the harbor, and there is a prospect of several other officers becoming involved, and of a General Court-martial sitting for many weeks to come. Col. John H. Dickinson, of the 1st Infantry, N. G. C., is ably conducting Lieut. O'Connell's defense, and has developed a most curious state of affairs at the Benicia Barracks."

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior have each made an adverse report on the petition of Indian Agent Tiffany, of the San Carlos Apache Indian Agency, for a postponement of the execution of the three Indian scouts sentenced to be hanged at Fort Grant, A. T., March 3. It is not likely there will be any respite, and the sentence will doubtless be duly executed in accordance with the President's orders in the case, given in JOURNAL of Feb. 18, page 631.

The Walla Walla Union is not pleased with Gen. Miles's order prohibiting bands in military posts playing on Sunday. It says: "We have interviewed several members of the 1st Cavalry band, one of the finest in the service, and are positive that, without exception, they prefer to follow the old plan, and play for an hour on Sunday afternoons. We are also certain that the troops miss the old-style Sunday afternoon concerts, and that in lieu of staying at home 'to hear the band play,' they go to town and do a hundred times worse. The Sunday afternoon open air concerts always draw crowds of our citizens to the garrison. Of the citizens who visited Fort Walla Walla, with their wives and children, all arrayed in their best to listen to the music, the large majority were those who were unable to visit the post on any other day in the week. By his order General Miles deprived the majority of the respectable working classes of Walla Walla—and we presume the same is true of Vancouver—of the only enjoyment they had. We hope that General Miles will conclude that the band by playing on Sunday will not desecrate the day, but rather hallow it and make it more holy, and so concluding, will rescind his order and let the Sunday concerts be resumed. He will receive the thanks and encomiums of our citizens if he will do so."

General Willcox telegraphs to the War Department from Willcox, Arizona, February 16, that Lieutenant Blake, with a company of cavalry and Indians, has made a careful scout, lasting ten days, of the Dragoon Mountains, and all points in that vicinity, where Indians are reported to have been seen, and fails to find any sign of their presence. General Willcox adds that he does not believe that Indians from Mexico or any other place have raided into Arizona. Gen. Willcox also sends a further despatch on the same subject, in which he says that Inspector Howard in his report about the Chiricahua referred to emissaries, and not to actual, but threatened raids. He also transmits a telegram from Capt. Foulk, commanding at Fort Grant, contradictory to the reports of Indian atrocities in Arava Canyon. "These and Major Perry's reports," says General Willcox, "show how sensational and false the recent newspaper reports have been. There have been no raids from Mexican Indians. My troops have vigilantly and continuously scouted the border for the past two months and are still doing so, and preparations are made to the extent of my means to meet and drive out raiding parties and afford protection to our people and reservations."

**Department of the Columbia.**—The Fort Coeur d'Alene Lakeside Leader, of Feb. 11, is full of news of doings in that region. Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st Infantry, is on the sick list. .... J. W. F. Cooper, formerly a West Point cadet, but now a private soldier, was recently arrested for desertion and sent to his company at Fort Klamath.... Selties, Chief of the Coeur d'Alene Indians, some days since appealed to General Wheaton for protection from the Tax Collector of Kootenai County, this Territory. The trouble arises from a desire on the part of the county officials named to tax the church property which is claimed by Selties to be the common property of his people and as such to be held exempt from taxation. An officer of this post, 1st Lieut. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., has been despatched to the Hangman Creek Reservation under orders to procure all the information possible concerning the matter and to make report accordingly.

## ADDENDA TO THE ARMY REGISTER, 1882.

The following is a list of the casualties which have occurred in the Army since January 1, 1882—the date of the publication of the new Army Register. We shall add to the list from time to time for the benefit of those desirous to keep the Army Register always up to date.

## Died.

Captain W. E. Whitehead, Asst. Surgeon, Jan. 20, 1882.  
1st Lieutenant William Allen, 12th Inf., Jan. 8, 1882.  
Colonel Silas Casey (retired) Jan. 22, 1882.  
Major Charles A. Webb, 16th Inf., Jan. 31, 1882.  
Captain S. P. Ferris, 4th Inf., Feb. 4, 1882.  
Captain J. K. Hyer, (retired) Feb. 13, 1882.  
Captain G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., Feb. 21, 1882.  
2d Lieut. J. R. McArthur, 5th Art., Feb. 21, 1882.  
Surg. J. H. Frantz, March 2, 1882.

## Retired.

Captain W. T. Howell, A. Q. M., Feb. 10, 1882, (wholly.)  
Quartermaster General M. C. Meigs, Feb. 6, 1882.  
Paymaster General N. W. Brown, Feb. 6, 1882.  
Quartermaster General D. H. Rucker, Feb. 23, 1882.  
Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel, 5th Inf., Feb. 6, 1882.  
Colonel G. O. Haller, 23d Inf., Feb. 6, 1882.  
Colonel John H. King, 9th Inf., Feb. 20, 1882.

## Resigned.

1st Lieut. C. O. Howard, 2d Art., Jan. 29, 1882.  
2d Lieut. J. P. Jefferson, 5th Art., Feb. 15, 1882.

## Promotions.

Col. D. H. Rucker, A. Q. M. G. to Q. M. G., (since retired.)  
Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ekin, D. Q. M. G. to Col. and A. Q. M. G., vice Rucker, promoted.  
Major James J. Dana, Q. M. to Lieut.-Col. and D. Q. M. G., vice Ekin, promoted.  
Capt. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M. to Major and Q. M., vice Dana, promoted.  
Major W. B. Rochester, Paymaster, to Paymaster-General, vice Brown, retired.  
Lieut.-Col. D. Huston, jr., 6th Inf., to be Col. 5th Inf., vice Lugenbeel, retired.  
Lieut.-Col. H. M. Black, 18th Inf., to be Col. 23d Inf., vice Haller, retired.  
Lieut.-Col. James Van Voast, 16th Inf., to be Col. 9th Inf., vice King, retired.  
Major N. W. Osborne, 15th Inf., to be Lieut.-Col. 6th Inf., vice Huston, promoted.  
Major Guido Diges, 5th Inf., to be Lieut.-Col. 18th Inf., vice Black, promoted.  
Major A. L. Hough, 22d Inf., to be Lieut.-Col. 16th Inf., vice Van Voast, promoted.  
Capt. Horace Jewett, 15th Inf., to be major 16th Inf., vice Webb, deceased.  
Capt. G. M. Brayton, 8th Inf., to be major 15th Inf., vice Osborne, promoted.  
Capt. R. L. Morris, 18th Inf., to be major 5th Inf., vice Ilger, promoted.  
Capt. E. W. Smith, 18th Inf., to be major 22d Inf., vice Hough, promoted.  
1st Lieut. S. B. Stafford, 15th Inf., to be captain same regiment, vice Jewett, promoted.  
1st Lieut. Joseph Keefe, 4th Inf., to be captain same regiment, vice Ferris, deceased.  
1st Lieut. F. A. Whitney, 8th Inf., to be captain same regiment, vice Brayton, promoted.  
1st Lieut. G. N. Bomford, 18th Inf., to be captain same regiment, vice Morris, promoted.  
1st Lieut. W. A. Miller, 18th Inf., to be captain same regiment, vice Smith, promoted.  
2d Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, 15th Inf., to be 1st lieut. same regiment, vice Stafford, promoted.  
2d Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., to be 1st lieut. same regiment, vice Howard, resigned.  
2d Lieut. Chas. W. Mason, 4th Inf., to be 1st lieut. same regiment, vice Keefe, promoted.  
2d Lieut. W. B. Wheeler, 18th Inf., to be 1st lieut. same regiment, vice Bomford, promoted.  
2d Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf., to be 1st lieut. same regiment, vice Allen, deceased.  
2d Lieut. O. B. Warwick, 18th Inf., to be 1st lieut. same regiment, vice Miller, promoted.

## Appointments.

1st Lieut. Geo. H. Cook, adjutant 19th Inf., to be captain and A. Q. M., vice Howell, wholly retired.  
1st Lieut. F. A. Hathaway, R. Q. M. 5th Inf., to be captain and A. Q. M., vice McGonigle, promoted.  
—, vice Bradley, deceased.  
Wm. E. Tucker, of Illinois, to be paymaster, with the rank of major, vice Rochester, promoted.

## Transfers.

2d Lieut. E. F. Willcox, 12th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant 6th Cavalry.  
2d Lieut. John B. McDonald, 25th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant 10th Cavalry.

[We give in the above list only the promotions which have actually been confirmed.]

## Army Confirmations.

All the Army nominations reported in last week's JOURNAL (p. 661) have been duly confirmed, except that of General Ingalls. The nomination of 2d Lieut. J. B. McDonald, 25th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant 10th Cav. was confirmed March 2.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

MARCH 3.—The following officers are detailed for duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect May 1, 1882:  
2d Lieutenants S. E. Stuart and W. C. Rafferty, 1st U. S. Artillery; 1st Lieutenants W. P. Vose and Thos. D. Maurice, and 2d Lieuts. C. A. Tingle and W. T. Howard, 2d U. S. Artillery; 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase and 2d Lieuts. W. W.

Gibson and Wilbur Loveridge, 3d U. S. Artillery; 1st Lieuts. Albert S. Cummins and Joseph Garrard, and 2d Lieutenants F. S. Strong and C. P. Townsley, 4th U. S. Artillery; 1st Lieut. W. B. McCallum and 2d Lieuts. W. W. Galbraith and J. W. Benét, 5th U. S. Artillery.

The following officers are relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect May 1, 1882:  
2d Lieut. Albert Todd, J. V. White and David Price, 1st U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. F. C. Gragan, L. V. Caziarc, and G. F. E. Harrison, and 2d Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d Art.; 1st Lieuts. H. B. Osgood and Heman Dowd, and 2d Lieut. C. G. Woodward, 3d U. S. Art.; 1st Lieuts. G. G. Greenough and J. A. Lundeen, and 2d Lieut. J. R. Totten, 4th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. S. M. Mills, and 2d Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th U. S. Art.; Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, 3d U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Guy Howard 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. G. Squiers, 7th Cav.

The officers relieved are allowed 30 days delay in joining their stations (S. O. W. D., March 3.)

## THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The question as to whether or not there is to be an international match has at last been settled in a surprising but very gratifying manner, at least to the American side. The match will take place in September next, and not on British ground but at Creedmoor, the Englishmen having themselves made a proposal to this effect. At the special meeting of the Executive Council of the National Rifle Association, which took place at 20 Nassau street on Thursday afternoon, March 2, with Gen. Molineux in the chair, Gen. Wingate, on behalf of the Committee on the International Match, read the following letters and telegrams which have passed between him and Sir Henry Halford:

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.  
12 Pall Mall, Feb. 14, 1882.

DEAR GEN. WINGATE: We have received your letter following upon your telegram, saying that the terms we propose for the international rifle match are agreeable to your association, provided we take standing position at 200 yards and guarantee a return match in 1883. We have also received a telegram asking us to waive the rule as to proof marks.

I am directed to tell you that we are quite willing to give way to your wishes upon both the first and last question, but for the second, the guarantee of a return match in 1883, we are unable to pledge ourselves. Our invitation to you was prompted by a desire to comply with the wish expressed by you and other American riflemen that there should be a match at Wimbledon in the present year, and we are most anxious that the teams should be such as will meet your views. It is with this object that we assent to the standing position at 200 yards, which we are aware is a concession to your advantage. The committee, of which I am chairman, have referred the question of a return match to the Council of the National Rifle Association, who find it perfectly impossible to give the decided guarantee.

This condition is now the only point at issue between us, and we trust that our inability to give way about it will not be considered by you sufficiently important to preclude our having the match at Wimbledon this year. In reference to your inquiry as to the teams shooting together, we propose that the two teams shall fire at the same butt with each other, and that three targets—a target to every four men—shall be allotted to each team. It is our custom in military breech-loader competitions for two men to fire alternately at the same target, the next two men taking their place when they have completed their seven shots each. Would you prefer this order of firing, or for the four men at each target to fire shot for shot all round? Should any other points of detail occur to you we shall be most happy to consider them, and will do our best to meet your views.

Believe me, yours sincerely, HENRY ST. J. HALFORD,  
Chairman of Committee N. R. A., Great Britain.

The following personal letter was received by Gen. Wingate:

WESTON, LEICESTER, ENGLAND, Feb. 14, 1882.

DEAR GEN. WINGATE: It has struck some of the members of our committee that should our inability to give a guarantee for a return match at Creedmoor at so distant a time as next year prove a complete bar to your coming over this year, the difficulty might be yet overcome by our taking a team to Creedmoor this year, if you guarantee a return match at Wimbledon next year. It is always a difficult matter for us to raise funds and secure fit men for a team to travel so great a distance, but I think that the interest at present aroused in the matter would encourage us to attempt it for this year. We have not consulted our council on this matter, but as time is of great importance I am sending this unofficially and without consulting our council, to know if it would meet with approbation on your side. Should you think well of it, I shall be glad of a cablegram, and upon it will take the opinion of council.

Believe me, yours very truly,

HENRY ST. JOHN HALFORD;

In answer to which the following cablegram was sent:

FEBRUARY 28, 1882.

Halford, N. R. A., London:

Your plan would remove difficulties which threaten to prevent match, and will be cordially accepted if made official y.

WINGATE.

The following proposal was received as answer:

MARCH 1.

Wingate, N. R. A., N. Y.:

Council willing to send team to Creedmoor this year on terms already arranged, on condition of return match at Wimbledon next year. Cable answer.

HALFORD.

The council directed Gen. Wingate to accept this proposition, and the following answer was cabled:

Halford, N. R. A., London:

Proposition accepted. Match to be shot in September.

WINGATE.

The committee on the international match was then directed to take into consideration the matter of selecting a team for the contest, and to bring in their report at the next meeting, which will take place at 88 Clinton Place on next Tuesday, March 7. The match, thus secured on unexpectedly favorable terms, will doubtless stimulate the interest in rifle shooting.

General Molineux has already received a cordial letter from Gen. Wm. H. Brownell, commanding the 4th brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., offering on behalf of his brigade, earnest support in carrying out the match, and any assistance they can render to make it a success. Gen. Brownell is to be commended for his promptness, and his example will no doubt be followed by others.



## THE NAVY.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief.*  
 WILLIAM H. HUNT, *Secretary of the Navy.*  
 JOHN W. HOWE, *Chief Clerk.*  
 DAVID D. POSTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*  
 STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy and Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.*  
 BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore Montgomery Sicard, *chief*; (with relative rank of Commodore).  
 BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, *chief*.  
 BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) John G. Walker, *chief*.  
 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear Admiral Edward T. Nichols, *chief*.  
 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).  
 BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General (with relative rank of Commodore).  
 BUREAU OF STRAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).  
 BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor Theo. D. Wilson, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).  
 Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Remy, *Marine Corps, Judge Advocate General.*  
 SIGNAL OFFICE—Captain Philip C. Johnson, *chief*.  
 HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. P. de Kraft, *Chief Hydrographer, in charge.*  
 NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear Admiral John Rodgers, *supt.*  
 NAVAL ACADEMY—Capt. Francis M. Ramsay, *superintendent.*  
 FLAG OFFICERS ABOARD.  
 NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear Admiral R. H. Wymann.  
 SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear Admiral J. H. Spotts.  
 EUROPEAN STATION—Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.  
 PACIFIC STATION—Rear Admiral Geo. B. Balch.  
 ASIATIC STATION—Rear Admiral J. M. B. Chitt.  
 TRAINING SQUADRON—Commodore S. B. Luce.  
 COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.  
 Commodore Clark H. Wells, Portsmouth, N. H.  
 Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.  
 Rear Admiral George H. Cooper, New York.  
 Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.  
 Commodore Thomas Patterson, Washington, D. C.  
 Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.  
 Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.  
 Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.  
 Captain J. E. Joutt, Nav. Sta., Pt. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.  
 COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.  
 Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

*Iron clads are indicated by a star (\*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.*

## Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Callao, Jan. 23.  
 ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Left Callao Jan. 9 and arrived at Valparaiso on the 19th.  
 ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempf. At Hong Kong, Dec. 31.  
 ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Left Norfolk, Feb. 22. Visits various ports in the West Indies—Aspinwall, Kingston, Vera Cruz, Key West, and Matanzas, and returns to Hampton Roads Aug. 1.  
 ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mullan. At Tientsin for the winter.  
 BROOKLYN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. Arrived at Montevideo, Jan. 25.  
 DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Comdr. W. R. Bridgman. Surveying Samana Bay.  
 ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Sailed from Norfolk Feb. 23, and arrived at Port Royal, S. C., on the 26th. Cruises in the West Indies, and returns to Hampton Roads by May 1. From the report of the Inspection Board it appears that the *Enterprise* steams very well, and on her recent trial made 10.69 knots under the ordinary steam used with all the boilers. If pushed she could make 12 knots. Sailed from Port Royal at ten a. m. March 1.  
 ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. H. McCormick. Reached Madeira Feb. 5 and expected to leave about the 10th for Tenerife, Cape de Verde Islands, and Monrovia.  
 GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Funchal, Jan. 30.  
 JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Put in commission at Mare Island, Feb. 14. Left for sea March 2.  
 KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. At New Orleans.  
 LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. At Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 4.  
 LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherard. At Messina, Italy, Feb. 7. To leave in a few days for Alexandria.  
 MAHON, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas Terry. At Cape Town.  
 MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.  
 MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Comdr. H. L. Howison. Gunny ship. At Newport.  
 MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 11.  
 NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, sails, flagship of training squadron, Lieut.-Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.  
 NIPISIC, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. H. B. Seeley. At Gibraltar, Feb. 21.  
 PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Hong Kong, Dec. 24.  
 PENNSACOLA, 3d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McCann. At Valparaiso, Jan. 20.  
 PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. At Washington, repairing. To be ready for service by the middle of March.  
 POWHEATAN, 3d rate, 14 guns (s. a.), Capt. E. O. Matthews. Cruising in the West Indies. To return to Key West by May 1.  
 QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Left Villefranche, Jan. 26, for a cruise along shore, expecting to return by the middle of April.  
 RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Manzanilla, Jan. 2.  
 RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. J. S. Skerrett. En route to Yokohama.  
 RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Wintering at St. Lawrence Bay.  
 SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. At Boston, repairing. To be ready for service by the middle of March.

SHERANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Montevideo, Jan. 26. To leave in a few days for the United States, via Aspinwall. Capt. Kirkland calls the attention of the Department to the praiseworthy conduct of Wm. L. Bates, landsman, who on Jan. 9 jumped overboard from the topgallant forecastle to the assistance of John Beasley, coxswain, who had fallen from the starboard lower boom and was unable to swim. Before Bates reached the man, who was in danger of drowning, having sunk once, he was rescued by the men in the steam cutter. Bates is but a lad, and his conduct was worthy of special mention.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Kobe, Jan. 20.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (a. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. At Washington.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Was to leave Hampton Roads March 1. Has been detained by bad weather. Expected to go to sea early on the 2d. Passed Cape Henry at 12 m. March 2, bound out for New Orleans. All well.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at Aspinwall, Feb. 13, from Cartagena, having called at Porto Bello en route. Health of officers and crew generally good—there being on the sick list only one case of intermittent fever and three cases of cold, etc. At Cartagena Capt. Meade called on the President of Bolivar and the general commanding the Colombian Guard of the Military Division of the Atlantic. The President, with the heads of all the Departments of State, and the principal military men on duty at Cartagena, returned the visit the next day. He was received with the customary honors and entertained with a drill at general quarters, etc. The party spent about two hours on board the *Vandalia*, and it is understood were very much gratified with the attention they received. The feeling of the Colombian authorities and people of Cartagena seems to be very friendly to the Government of the United States. Visits of ships of war to this port are always productive of good, and Capt. M. says it is to be regretted that the vessels on the North Atlantic Station do not call there more frequently, as the harbor is one of the finest in the West Indies. The port of Cartagena, owing to the low state of the Magdalena River and the block in the Dique de Colimar (soon to be clear), was rather dull. During a stay of five days the place was visited by five steamers and two sailing vessels. The cargo taken by the vessels was mainly fustic, rubber, quina bark, etc. The American steamer *Raleigh* is engaged at present in the cattle trade from the coast to Cuba, and is said to be doing a good business.

The *Vandalia* remained at Porto Bello but three hours. There is absolutely nothing there to call for visits from ships of war except the harbor, and even that is rather contracted for modern vessels. The famous fortifications have long since gone to ruin, and even the site of two of the stronger castles has entirely disappeared in the rank tropical undergrowth. An Alcalde represents the Colombian government. There is a consular agent, appointed by Mr. Thornton, to represent the United States.

The *Vandalia* found at Aspinwall the *Yantic* and H. B. M. ships *Northampton*, *Panama*, and *Firebrand*. The British admiral sailed for Jamaica an hour after the *Vandalia's* arrival, having remained only two days. The Swedish corvette *Bilder*, Commander Broberg, arrived at Aspinwall on Feb. 13, five days from Curacao—to leave on the 18th for the United States, via Havana. The usual visits were exchanged.

No news of any importance at Aspinwall, and affairs have been all along perfectly quiet. The recent strike of the laborers caused no excitement whatever that Capt. Meade could discover, and during the time it continued the men concerned behaved in a perfectly orderly manner. The "troubles" on the Isthmus, so called, are believed to be largely manufactured by certain interested persons in Aspinwall.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Henry Glass. From Esquimalt, British Columbia, Feb. 15, 1882. Commander Glass reports as follows: "I have to report the arrival of the *Wachussett*, under my command, at this port Feb. 11, in obedience to orders from the Department to proceed to Sitka, Alaska. I will sail for Sitka on Friday, Feb. 17, touching at Departure Bay for coal. This delay is rendered necessary by the illness of the only pilot obtainable here for Alaskan waters, and without whose services I do not feel justified in undertaking the inland passage to Sitka, the most available route at this season of the year."

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Capt. J. E. Joutt. Stationed at Port Royal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Sailed from Aspinwall, Feb. 13, for Roatan and Belize, and in continuation of her cruise.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM\*, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. a.), Lieut. Wm. E. Sewell. At Washington.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. D. B. Harney. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. a.), Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Comdr. C. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK\*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIC\*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate (s. a.), Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

St. Louis, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WARASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT\*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*; *Catalina*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Leligh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Malopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ADVICES from Aspinwall, dated Feb. 16, state that Her Britannic Majesty's ships *Northampton*, *Panama*, and *Firebrand* arrived at Aspinwall on Saturday, Feb. 11, from Santa Lucia. On the 14th the Swedish corvette *Bilder* arrived from Curacao, and on the 16th Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Contest*, from the Mosquito coast, to coal and sail at once for Jamaica. All well on board of the various vessels. Affairs on the Isthmus very dull. Canal matters progressing slowly.

The coast and geodetic survey steamer *Gedney* will be at Key West for several weeks, engaged in making a resurvey of the harbor and also of the northwest passage.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 25.—Commodore John H. Upshur, to hold himself in readiness to command the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of April next.

Commodore John L. Davis, as a member of the Naval Examining Board, Washington, D. C.

Rear-Admirals Geo. B. Balch, commanding Pacific Station, and J. W. A. Nicholson, commanding European Station, to detach the senior class of midshipmen entitled to final examination from their respective stations and order them to return home and report on or about the 1st of June to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy upon their arrival.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Mintzer, to duty in charge of the machinery of the iron-clad off City Point, James River, Va.

Passed Assistant Engineer T. J. W. Cooper, to the receiving ship *Franklin* on the 1st of March.

Assistant Engineer James McC. Pickrell, to the *Ashuelot*, Pacific Station, per steamer of March 14.

Assistant Engineer Henry S. Elseffer, to the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, per steamer of March 14.

MARCH 1.—Lieutenant Thomas C. McLean, to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 2.—Ensign James H. Sears, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 6th of March.

## DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 14.—Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper, from the command of the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of April next, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Lieutenant-Commander George R. D'Rand, from the command of the iron-clad steamer *Leligh*.

Chief Engineer P. A. Rearick, from the receiving ship *Franklin* on the 1st of March, and granted leave of absence for three months.

Passed Assistant Engineer Nicholas H. Lamin, from duty connected with the iron-clad off City Point, James River, Virginia.

MARCH 1.—Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report at the Department to assume duties of Chief of Bureau of Construction.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Assistant Engineer E. O'C. Acker has been extended three months.

## NOMINATED.

Assistant Naval Constructor Wm. H. Varney to be a Naval Constructor in the Navy.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 1, 1882.

Peter McNeil, seaman, January 19. U. S. S. *Lackawanna*. Wm. Walter Dunham, February 24. U. S. S. *Tennessee*.

## COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Coghlan to be a Commander in the Navy from February 4, 1882.

Passed Assistant Engineer Gilbert M. L. Maccarty to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from September 16, 1881.

## MARINE CORPS

## DETACHED.

Second Lieutenant Thomas N. Wood, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

Three months' sick leave granted to Lieutenant Samuel Nerce.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Second Lieutenant Henry Whiting has been extended thirty days from March 6.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1882.

G. O. 288. General Order No. 286, issued on the 21st ultimo, is hereby annulled from this date.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1882.

A typographical error having occurred in the foregoing General Order, in using the word *this* instead of *that*, it will be read "from that date," instead of from this date.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1882.

General Order No. 290.

The attention of commanders-in-chief and commanding officers is called to that portion of the U. S. Navy Regulations (paragraph 83, page 39) which permits the junior officers to take the deck at sea under charge of the officers of the watch.

Every opportunity should be given the junior officers to familiarize themselves with the handling of ships, and to gain experience in performing duties which prepare them for emergencies, and which serve in part to fit them for command. That officers shall thoroughly understand the "turning powers" of their ships, frequent exercises shall be had, when cruising under steam, in manœuvring about empty barrels or buoys laid out to represent dangers, or an enemy.

Still in handling ships can be acquired only by actual practice; and commanders-in-chief shall send the vessels under their command to sea for several days in each quarter, for the purpose of exercising the officers and crews in



working the ships under sail and under steam; and commanding officers will be required to report quarterly upon the relative proficiency displayed by their subordinates.

Hereafter, the instruction in steam engineering, begun at the Naval Academy, will be continued on board of all steam vessels-of-war in commission; and ensigns, midshipmen, and cadet midshipmen shall be assigned to duty in the fire and engine rooms whenever steam power is used. They shall be divided into three or more watches, and shall serve alternately on deck and below during the day watches.

Commanding officers shall afford time and opportunities, and shall require the chief engineer and assistant engineers to instruct these officers in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the steam machinery and boilers of the ship, and of their management.

Reports, showing the proficiency and reliability of the officers above mentioned, in steam engineering, will be made out according to annexed forms, and forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation at the end of every quarter, for use at future examinations for promotion.

Graduates of the Naval Academy leave the school with perhaps comparatively little practical experience of the duties on board cruising ships, but they have an excellent foundation to build upon; and it is the imperative duty of commanding officers not only to afford them opportunities for acquiring professional skill, but to see that they avail themselves fully of every opportunity.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

#### ADDENDA TO THE NAVY REGISTER.

The Navy Register makes its appearance this week in the usual form. Following are the changes since the date of the Register, January 1, 1882:

##### PROMOTED SINCE JANUARY 1.

Commodore John C. Febigier, to be rear admiral.  
Captain John Lee Davis, to be commodore.  
Commander Rush R. Wallace, to be captain.  
Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Coghlan, to be commander.  
Lieutenant George B. Livingston, to be lieutenant commander.  
Master Charles W. Bartlett, to be lieutenant.  
Ensign Nathaniel R. Usher, to be master.  
Midshipman John G. Quinby, to be ensign.

##### Ensigns.

There are vacancies for Charles Laird and Charles H. Amsden at the head of the ensigns' list, and they will be promoted on their return home if they pass the required examinations. There is also a vacancy for Hughes, who will be promoted in a few days.

##### Midshipmen.

Augustus E. Jardine is permanently sick, and will scarcely be promoted.

Burdick failed, and has to wait a year.

There are vacancies for Chas. S. McClain, James H. Glennon, and Harry S. Knapp.

##### Retired.

Rear-Admiral John C. Beaumont.

Lieut. William P. Randall.

Gunner Wm. Cheney.

##### Died.

Master Thomas S. Plunket.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Bartlett.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NAVY-YARD, MARE ISLAND.

MARE ISLAND, Feb. 23, 1882.

THE *Iroquois* has come off the dock and is now lying under the shears, completing the setting up of her machinery. The boiler question still agitates the inquiring mind, and many questions are asked by newly arrived officers as to the reason for using cylindrical high pressure boilers for a low pressure engine, instead of the old fashioned rectangular ones which perform their duty efficiently. As the boilers were built for the ship, it would seem a good argument for something in the shape of an advisory board to prevent such things being done in future. Of course only low pressure can be used, and hence the wonder expressed at the peculiar arrangement which has been made.

The *Jamestown* is nearly ready for sea; construction having but few men at work, and equipment rushing its force as rapidly as possible. It has been difficult to procure riggers from the city, and hence work in this department has been less rapid.

Much indignation was felt among the new crew of the *Wachusett* at their transfer to that vessel, as nearly every one of them had shipped for the *Jamestown*, desiring to go East in her and thus get off this coast, which is not the gold mine it once was.

Civil Engineer Wolcott (in charge of the department of yards and docks) and Menocal (of the bureau) have been making a thorough inspection of everything pertaining to their specialty. Doubtless the report of the latter will set things in a new light before the eastern people. Possibly a former order, by which the deep water landing at the coal dock was entirely lost, causing equipment the extra expense of twice carting the coal for vessels, may be rescinded, and vessels once more be enabled to discharge and take in coal cheaply and expeditiously.

On the 21st the Alden Dramatic Company presented "Randall's Thumb," to a large and appreciative audience. The following was the cast: Doctor Trotway, Mr. A. P. Cooke; Joe Bangles, Mr. G. W. Woods; Randall, Mr. J. D. Adams; Buckthorpe, Mr. T. S. Phelps, Jr.; Mr. Scantlebury, Mr. R. G. Denis; Mr. Flamboy, Mr. W. V. Bronaugh; Cummings, Mr. F. M. Bostwick; Clench, Mr. W. Braunerreuther; Edith Temple, Mrs. Charles Heywood; Mrs. Scantlebury, Mrs. A. P. Cooke; Miss Spinn, Mrs. John Irwin; Mrs. Flamboy, Miss K. Tolson.

The Coast Survey steamers *Hassler* and *McArthur* are still undergoing repairs. Owing to want of money (always the cry when any hurried work is required), a large number of men have been laid off in construction.

The season still continues remarkably dry, and rain would be much welcomed by the farmers as well as by the authorities, who would like to see Lake Rodgers at its usual water-mark.

Commander Coghlan has been detached from the *Independence* upon his promotion, and his place will be taken by Lieut.-Comdr. Ide. Capt. Irwin has turned over the Navigation Department to his relief, Lieut. Brice, and has assumed the duties of Captain of the Yard.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

REAR-ADMIRAL George H. Cooper, Commandant, has received orders detaching him on April 1, and ordering him to hold himself in readiness for sea service. Commandant John H. Upshur is to relieve Admiral Cooper. Rear-

Admiral Cooper expects to take his old house on Willoughby Ave. near Washington Park, when he leaves the yard.

The following officers have been elected for the management of the Naval Lyceum for 1882: President, Rear-Admiral G. H. Cooper; Vice-President, Chief-Engineer Charles H. Loring; Secretary, Master Alfred Reynolds; Treasurer, Lieut.-Commander Wm. Henry Whiting; Auditor, Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle; Library Committee, Lieuts. Drake and Delano, and Civil Engineer Prindle. The Lyceum is one of the most interesting places in the yard for visitors, and the library contains many old and valuable books.

Monday afternoon the Yard Fire Department was put through the regular monthly drill by Captain Kimberly Captain of the yard, and his assistants. Although at the present time a very small force of workmen are employed in the yard, the drill proved that the small force could save a good deal of property in case of a real fire.

It is rumored among the yard people that the torpedo ram *Indrepid*, which has a fine hold on the ordnance dock, will soon leave for Newport, to be used as one of the experimental vessels for the Naval Training Fleet.

A man by the name of Samuel Shirley, employed in the Department of Yards and Docks, and at work on the dry dock gates, was quite badly hurt a few days since, by a piece of heavy lumber falling from the top part of the gates and striking him on the back. He was immediately placed in the yard ambulance and sent to the hospital, where he was examined by the doctors, who pronounced the wound a bad one, but nothing serious.

The yard people are in hopes that one, if not more, of the new ships will be built at this yard.

(Special to the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, March 2, 1882.

SINCE the establishment of the Naval Academy on the site of Old Fort Severn, in 1845, society in Annapolis has seen many and varied changes. Officers and cadets have extended hospitality characterized by refinement and courtesy to the citizens of Maryland resident here, and it has been returned by the citizens to the extent of their opportunities and means. Among the citizens who have revived the famed hospitality of colonial days not one has surpassed the present possessors of the Executive Mansion. Mrs. Hamilton assisted by the Misses Hamilton have given during the season a series of receptions; music, dancing, eating, drinking, promenading and conversation were the means used to entertain the guests. Officers in the handsome uniforms of the Navy and Army, beautiful women in silks and velvet, citizens in sombre black, all moved along through the spacious halls apparently oblivious of the fact that to-morrow orders would send from this scene of music and the dance the wearers of these gorgeous uniforms to the inhospitable shores of Wrangel Land, to the distant seas of China and Japan, or else to the mouth of the Lena to assist their comrades, Ambler, Melville and DeLong. Persons not properly informed think the courtesies of life are the main duties of the officers and cadets who are now seen at these social gatherings. They know nothing of the respective abilities of the teachers in the various departments; nothing of the system which has been pronounced the most perfect in the world; nothing of the army of cadets who could not reach the required standard and have been marched into the ranks of men in civil life; little do they know of the anxieties of getting into the Academy walls as cadets, and less do they know of the mass of human knowledge which has to be acquired and retained to get out as officers.

These are a few of the many thoughts suggested to your correspondent whilst enjoying the festivities at the Executive Mansion, thrown together in brief intervals of labor. He regrets his inability to do justice to the subject matter, and hopes again to enjoy the society of such beautiful and accomplished women, who not only dance to the strains of delightful music, but also weep and pray at the bedside of the sick and distressed.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 28, 1882.

ON the 25th of February the schooner *E. Stern Queen* with a cargo of sixty thousand bricks drifted ashore on Clarke's Island, near the entrance of this harbor, but succeeded in getting off without sustaining much damage. The tug *Lydia* would have been sent to her relief had there been any necessity, but her master, considering his schooner in imminent danger of being wrecked, concluded not to wait until steam could be gotten up on the *Lydia*, and therefore employed the private tug *Sampson* to haul him off, and which was accomplished after having discharged a portion of the cargo in Government lighters loaned for that purpose, including an anchor buoy. The schooner referred to is now undergoing repairs at a private ship yard in Kittery.

At the time of the accident the weather was fortunately good; otherwise, from the nature of the cargo, the vessel might have been wrecked. She was bound to Boston, and will be delayed here a few days.

It will be gratifying to the numerous naval friends of Mr. Wm. T. Rice, U. S. Consul at Leghorn, Italy, to know that he has been transferred to Horgen, Switzerland, as consul, which, in a pecuniary point of view, is much better than the Leghorn consulate, and consequently it is a promotion to a more responsible position.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 3.

COMMODORE S. B. Luce, U. S. N., has left town for a few days.

Dr. Kershner, U. S. N., attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, left town on Tuesday, on a brief leave of absence.

Michael Stapleton, a member of Co. L, 4th United States Artillery, died very suddenly, at Fort Adams, on Friday last.

Lieut. J. V. R. Bleeker, U. S. N., has returned to the *New Hampshire* from a visit to Washington.

Ensign N. R. Usher, U. S. N., was at the Perry House a few days ago.

David Hamilton, the keeper at Fort Adams, met with a very serious accident on Monday. It seems that he slipped on the ice and fell down the stone steps leading to the fort, breaking both legs. The post surgeon, Dr. Hammond, U. S. A., attended the injured man who, as might be supposed, is in a critical condition. It was thought early in the week that amputation would be necessary.

A few days ago the little Government steamer plying between Newport and Fort Adams was disabled, her machinery getting out of order. She was taken in tow at once by the ferry boat *Jamestown* and placed alongside of Long Wharf for repairs.

Gentlemanly deportment and other qualities which invariably go together are evidently appreciated at this place, if

we are to judge by the honor conferred upon Mr. Hugo Caro (a member of the Marine Corps), who has been the mail orderly of the *Minnesota* for several years. On Tuesday Mr. Caro's time of enlistment expired, and upon that occasion a few of his friends (business men of Newport) presented him with a solid gold medal, in recognition of the respect in which he was held, the presentation being made by Mr. Lawton Coggeshall, in the presence of a large number of naval officers.

Albert Harman, a member of the 4th Artillery, is wanted as a deserter at Fort Adams. A large reward is offered for his apprehension. Before leaving the city he swindled Commissary Sergeant Zimmerman and several of the local storekeepers.

Chaplain Henry Clarke, U. S. N., is taking a great interest in the boys of the training fleet, and is now making arrangements to have a course of lectures for their benefit.

The president of Saint John's Mutual (Masonic) Beneficial Association, of this city, is Capt. Joseph Irish, in command of the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, stationed at this place.

Commander C. E. Clarke, U. S. N., and family, are at the Tompkins' Cottage.

Chief Engineer L. W. Robinson, U. S. N., returned to his duties on board the *Minnesota*, after a ten days' visit to Philadelphia, Wednesday evening.

Lieut. Everett, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Adams.

A walking match between J. C. Carter and Timothy Mahoney, took place on the *Minnesota* on Tuesday, resulting in a victory for the latter, who made 14 miles and 2 laps in 2 hours, beating his competitor by 10 laps.

#### THE CREW OF THE BARK TRINITY.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received the following from the owners of the vessel whose crew was rescued by the *Marion*:

NEW LONDON, Feb. 22, 1882.

Hon. W. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy:

DEAR SIR: We have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic despatch at 1 o'clock p. m. yesterday, communicating the announcement of the rescue of the bark *Trinity*.

This welcome intelligence, which was at once communicated to the public, caused a profound sense of gratitude and joy through this entire community.

It is not often that such an occasion has offered to the American Navy to carry the flag of deliverance to American seamen awaiting on the inhospitable shore of a desolate island rescue or death.

The splendid results of this mission of mercy vindicated the wisdom of the Department which ordered and planned the expedition, and the gallantry and skill of the officers and crew of the Navy vessel which accomplished it.

We tender our warmest congratulations to the Honorable Secretary for these results, which we believe will be accepted by the people as one of the victories which peace hath not less renowned than war.

And we express the heartfelt thanks of the public, of the friends of the rescued, and of ourselves to the brave officers and crew of the *Marion*. We are, with great respect yours,

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#### THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

THE Secretary of the Navy received a despatch from Minister Hoffman, dated Feb. 26, as follows:

"Jackson telegraphs: Oculists says Danenhower should not start till warmer weather. Dangerous now. Shall men start without him?"

The Secretary replied Feb. 27, asking Mr. Hoffman to telegraph Danenhower to remain until oculist said he could travel, and for the men to remain also until they could come with some officer returning.

The following despatch has been received from St. Petersburg:

"Danenhower, Washington:

"Son telegraphs: 'My left eye is ruined, and must come out. Oculists say the right eye is affected by sympathy. My health is splendid. I am on my feet, but forbidden to read or write. Can travel when the snow disappears. Don't worry. The right eye will be saved.'"  
HOFMAN."

#### THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

THE following was transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Navy, February 28:

FEBRUARY 20, 1882.

To Hon. William H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a bill which it is proposed to offer to Congress, in order to obtain the means of observing the Transit of Venus, which will occur on the 6th of December, 1882.

The Transit of Venus is regarded by astronomers as an important means of ascertaining the parallax of the sun, a quantity which enters directly and as a most important factor in the deductions of astronomical sciences, for by its parallax our distance from the sun is computed, and our distance from the sun is the unit by which the universe is measured.

The English Government in 1769 sent out Capt. Cook to observe the Transit of Venus, whence resulted the discoveries of that illustrious navigator which have so much redounded to the honor and to the advantage of Great Britain. In these days the importance of the Transit of Venus has become relatively less since other means of finding the sun's parallax have been devised; but the Transit of Venus is still of so much moment that the countries of Europe are already making extensive and costly preparations to observe the transit of December next.

We cannot afford to neglect this one, which will be the last until the year 2004.

The principal instrument employed by ourselves is different from anything which it is proposed to use in Europe, we contemplating to use the horizontal photo-heliograph. This method is peculiarly American, and its use seems to promise so well that we think it should not be neglected. Foreign photographic methods have apparently given no results of value.

It is deemed important that the instruments already on hand should be overhauled and put in order, since, when the regular appropriation is made, time will not serve to prepare them. To this end I ask that the accompanying papers be forwarded to the Hon. Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee on Appropriations, in order that the sum of \$10,000, for the preparations and repair of instrumental and for preliminary experiments, may be made available during the current fiscal year and as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, etc.,

JOHN RODGERS, Rear Admiral, Supt.

The accompanying estimates ask for an appropriation of \$85,000.



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We commend to the attention of our readers the  
description of life at the military school at Bogota,  
contained in the letter from Col. Lemly, published else-  
where. He gives a most entertaining account of his  
experiences as "Director Jefe de Estudios, and Coronel  
Ejecutivo de la Guardia Colombiana," and a description  
of the Colombian army, which will be read with  
interest.

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#### ARMY RETIREMENTS.

THE pamphlet which Surgeon J. R. Smith, U. S. A.,  
Medical Director of the Department of Texas, has just  
issued on the subject of compulsory retirements, pre-  
sents some new views of a familiar subject, and espe-  
cially some valuable tables of statistics in relation to it.  
The first retirement law was passed during the first year  
of the Civil War, August, 1861. During a period of  
twenty years after that date, ending September 1, 1881,  
orders have announced 624 retirements. Of these,  
forty-one cases were dropped altogether, leaving 583 as  
the total of transfers to the list, in this long period—an  
average of less than thirty a year. Here, then, we get,  
at the start, some idea of the vast injustice done by the  
present system, both in repressing promotion and in  
barring the retirement of officers who seek and need  
the benefits of retirement, but are prevented because  
the limited list is full. We may call attention, at this  
point, to the debates in Congress on this subject, re-  
ported in another column of this week's JOURNAL.

Taking up these 583 officers, we find, from Dr.  
Smith's classifications, that the great retiring years were  
1871 and 1879; and if 1864 and 1863 be added, we  
have half the retirements of the twenty years ac-  
counted for. The retirements for 1880 numbered 16.  
No fewer than 493 of the 583 officers were retired  
under the head of "officers incapable of performing  
the duties," and found by a retiring board "incapaci-  
tated for further service;" but the list includes some not  
strictly described in this way.

Of these 583 officers, 397 remained on the retired list,  
September 1, 1881; and hence the next question is as  
to what had become of the other 186. This brings us  
to Dr. Smith's second table, which shows that 164 died,

7 resigned, 2 were mustered out, 7 were restored to  
active duty, 5 were dismissed, and 1 was wholly  
retired. In the case of Paymaster-Gens. Andrews and  
Brice, Colo. Runkle and Nauman, and Lieut. Leavy,  
who were twice retired, the illegality of the  
restoration of some of them to the active list  
is questioned. But Dr. Smith calls attention to  
the fact that there is no statute prohibition of restora-  
tion; it can only be inferred or implied. Touching the  
other cases of casualties, exclusive of deaths, he says:  
"Two officers are reported as 'mustered out.' One of  
them, Captain J. J. Harvey was retired February 16,  
1864, and one of them, Captain J. S. Hall, was retired  
March 9, 1865. Both of them are announced in Gen-  
eral Orders as mustered out November 30, 1865. Seven  
officers are reported as having 'resigned.' The reason  
for such resignation is not always obvious. They all  
belonged to the second class. One of ample means is  
said to have resigned to make a vacancy on the retired  
list for a personal friend, at a time when much pressure  
was brought by many applicants to obtain a place on  
the retired list. One is said to have resigned purely as a  
matter of principle. One or two were said to have resign-  
ed in order to escape the probability of a court martial;  
while I have been unable to ascertain any special motive  
actuating the others. One officer is reported as 'wholly  
retired.' The case of this officer, Lieut. Leavy, is be-  
fore referred to. The officers 'dismissed' were dis-  
missed by process of law."

Turning to the main cause of casualties, we find that  
the average annual mortality of retired officers of all  
classes is 3.85 percent. Other casualties average less than  
one per cent. (0.85) of all kinds, making a total for all  
kinds of 4.70, though they differ in the different classes.  
In class I., including officers of 40 years' consecutive  
service, retired on their own application, the per cent.  
of total casualties is 7.63; and 13 out of the 23 of this  
class were remaining September 1, 1881. In the large  
class II., those incapable of active duty and found in-  
capacitated by a board, the per cent. is but 4.27; and  
397 out of the 402 of this class remained September 1,  
1881. In class III., including those retired at the Presi-  
dent's discretion, who are 63 years of age, or have  
served 45 years, the total percentage is 5.89; and 49 out  
of the 91 of this class remained September 1, 1881. In  
class IV., including those retired at the President's dis-  
cretion, on their own application, after 30 years' service,  
the total casualties were 3.94 per cent., all being deaths;  
and 24 out of the 32 of this class were remaining Sept.  
1, 1881. Among the five of class V., those retired by  
special act of Congress, there were no casualties. Dr.  
Smith gives these general reflections:

During the 21 years, from January 1, 1861, to January 1,  
1882, among the officers of the Army, other than retired  
officers, the average annual mortality has been about 1.3  
per cent. (13.6 per 1,000), excluding those dying in battle, or  
from wounds there received.

Including those thus dying, the average annual mortality  
has been, for the same period of 21 years, not quite 2 per  
cent. (19.4 per 1,000).

The true percentage would be a trifle less than that given,  
as where vacancies occur there must be counted in the total  
both the officers dying, resigning, or otherwise causing the  
vacancy, and those appointed in consequence.

During the 23 years previous to the establishment of the  
retired list, the average annual mortality among commis-  
sioned officers of the Army, exclusive of those dying in  
battle, was a little more than 2½ per cent. (25.8 per 1,000).

Including those thus dying, the mortality was about 2½  
per cent. (27.2 per 1,000).

An inspection of this list, with its demonstrations of  
an increased percentage of longevity among Army  
officers, even including the deaths from battle during  
the long and bloody civil war, since the establishment  
of the retired list in 1861, will perhaps be hailed with  
joy by the humanitarian, and be relied upon as an ar-  
gument for the increase and extension of this life-pro-  
longing list. On the other hand, the ambitious junior,  
who is more intent, in the heyday of his career, on  
honor and promotion than on length of days either for  
himself or anybody else, may look woefully on this de-  
monstration of the vitalizing powers of our limited  
retired list, and be disposed to say of it, "few die, and  
none resign."

Dr. Smith finds that, of the officers who have died,  
the average length of life, after retirement, has been  
about six years, in the 1st Class; about seven in the 2d;  
about six and a half in the 3d, and about four and a  
third in the 4th. These averages show that the alleged  
burden of the Army retired list on the Treasury is  
very slight. Naturally, the mortality of a retired list  
would be expected to be greater than that of an active  
list; but the precise difference in the rates, for the dif-  
ferent classes, would hardly have been expected from  
the assigned causes of retirement. That is to say, the  
mortality rate for officers pronounced by a board in-  
capacitated for service would naturally be expected,  
thinks Dr. Smith, to be higher than that of officers re-  
tired merely because they had been thirty years in ser-  
vice, and wished to be retired. Yet, the mortality



among the latter, or Class IV., was 3.94 per 100, and that of the former, Class II., was only 3.44, or far less than the general average, 8.85, of the retired list. This general average of the retired list mortality, 8.85, is about twice as great as that of the active list, 1.94, among officers; or, not quite three times as great as that of the active list, 1.36, from disease and not in battle or wounds, as has already been seen.

The conclusion of Dr. Smith is that retirements for physical incapacity have been habitually made for causes less dangerous to life than was anticipated—the law allowing officers retired for wounds received in battle to be retired upon higher rank and pay tending “to reduce the average gravity of the cases retired in this class.” He adds rather humorously that “it perhaps would be asking too much of human nature to expect that an officer might not have yielded to a slight disability, leading to a retirement that would give him the pay of a retired major-general, when he might, perhaps, have fought more vigorously against the same disability, which, if yielded to, would ensure retirement with the three-fourths pay of a captain. The more especially when no censure for his retirement could attach to the officer himself, the responsibility therefor fairly belonging to Congress and the retiring board.” As to the decision of examining boards on this subject, Dr. Smith relates a very striking instance of his personal experience. We should be glad to learn whether it is a usual or an exceptional one among surgeons. He says that it happened to him to be in intimate professional and social relations with four officers, each of whom, in the course of a few months, applied to him for an examination, and certificate of physical disability, with a view to retirement. Two of these officers had advantageous business relations before them; one of them good professional prospects; and one would have gained four grades by retirement. In each case, the examination was made, and in no case was the writer able to discover such disability as would warrant him in urging retirement. In addition, in each case the disability that was found, existed also when the officer entered the service, at which time the writer believed that each officer passed an examining board, thought himself able to perform duty, and was so found by the board. In none of the cases had the disability become aggravated in the meantime. “Yet each of these officers,” says Dr. Smith, in closing his story, “is now on the retired list, in class 2.”

There are other interesting facts and statistics in the pamphlet of Dr. Smith, to which we may hereafter call attention. At present, however, we need only add these words with which he brings his essay to the practical conclusion of urging a uniform rule of compulsory retirement: “As one cannot be condemned for not approving a measure, because it injures him, so cannot he be debarred from advocating it, simply because it benefits him. . . . For of such a law it is demonstrable; that, being impartial, its operation must be attended with less injustice than the operation of our present law; that being based on a sound principle of selection, its constant, continuously acting effect will be to promote the efficiency of the service; and that, being beneficent as well as just, it must promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number of those specially affected by it, viz., the officers of the Army.”

#### CHANGES IN THE MANUAL OF ARMS.

A CORRESPONDENT offers the following suggestions for changes in the manual for the rifle:

**Support Arms.**—It is an awkward movement, and it is of little or no practical use. Men cannot march in line carrying the rifle at support without crowding together to such an extent as to about destroy the alignment. The right shoulder and the order are better to use for all successive formations. Very good rifles submitted for experiment have been objected to because they could not be carried at the support. Bolt and hammerless guns, growing into favor cannot be carried in this way. If the support is to continue to be a part of the manual, the Small Arms Board should look to it that the gun they adopt has a good, large, comfortable hammer. Many other objections to the support could be given if space allowed of it.

**Trail Arms.**—Another awkward position to carry the piece in. Men cannot carry the piece at the trail, as prescribed by the manual, for any distance without fatigue, and a tendency to drop it. They all gradually take a trail of their own device. On the skirmish line, the trail they take is not the trail of the tactics; they balance the piece in the middle with the arm at its full length. There is no need commenting on this, its uselessness is too evident.

**Secure Arms.**—Well enough where flint or percussion caps are used, but not really needed with metallic cartridges. However, to do away with, or to retain this motion, admits of some discussion.

**Reverse Arms.**—Only used for funerals. Awkward to execute, and tiresome to use; particularly so for men with short arms. Let the right shoulder be used in place of it. It is just as impracticable to see the escort at the right shoulder as at reverse.

**Rest on Arms.**—This is also awkward, and only used at the grave. The rifle grows very heavy “resting upon the left toe,” especially so when the “few remarks” of the Chaplain are lengthy ones. The men sometimes quietly slip the muzzle from the toe to the ground to get relief. The escort can be quite as respectful, and look quite as solemn at parade rest as at rest on arms.

The oblique firings for the rear rank are always confusing to the men, and are rarely well executed. If oblique firings are of real practical use in action some better manual should be devised for the rear rank.

#### INFANTRY.

What our correspondent says about support arms is mainly true. It is of very little use except to a sentry on post, and here it can be dispensed with, as ample rest is provided for by the shifting of the musket from one shoulder to another. During marching in ranks it generally deranges the alignment, and there are few men who can carry a musket at support without being thrown out of shape, particularly while marching. It is also a fact that the movement from right shoulder to support or the reverse is an awkward and difficult one, and does not add to the beauties of the manual. Men who can perform it without bobbing the head and twisting the body are few and far between. To substitute the carry and order for successive formations might be open to objections, however, as this would require two movements instead of one.

Trail arms is also an awkward position, and except for purpose of passing under an object we see no use in it. In skirmish drill the position mentioned by our correspondent answers the purpose. To hold a musket at the trail, according to tactics, for any length of time, is certainly a torture instead of relief. We have often wondered why it was embraced in the tactics.

Secure arms, whether it is necessary to the protection of the metallic cartridge or not, should be retained, as it certainly affords protection to a certain extent to the breech-block and its mechanism, the proper working and freedom from rust of which are as important as the dryness of the cartridge. It also is a protection to the bore, and less moisture can penetrate between the barrel and stock, if the former is held downward.

As to the utility of reverse and rest on arms, it depends on whether something special for funerals is considered necessary or not. Certainly they are both awkward movements, but as under ordinary circumstances they are only very seldom required, the men might put up with them, and they generally do without grumbling.

Not only the oblique, but the firings are very seldom correctly executed by all the men of a company, and it has often struck us how many front rank men would get their ears and heads blown off in action by their rear rank men. Probably the fact that fighting in skirmish order will be the tactics in the next war will carry relief with it in this respect.

THE work of Lieut. James Regan, 9th U. S. Infantry “Manual of Guard Duty,” which we last week noticed, the General of the Army in a recent decision upon certain military questions fitly characterizes as a work “of excellent design,” but adds that “as a book of instruction it is not to be taken as authority in the sense in which that term is generally used in the Army.” Gen. Sherman further says that it “departs slightly from Tactics and Regulations, which of course must always govern.”

The remarks of the General of the Army clearly indicate the necessity for a Manual of Guard Duty which shall be in harmony with the Tactics and Regulations, and in all respects have the approval of the proper authorities; in other words, a work which shall govern the Army in all matters connected with guard duty. The absence of such an official work has in the past given, and in the present gives, rise to endless discussions, requests for decisions, different modes of doing guard duty, etc., which should not exist. Lieutenant Regan's work is a step in the right direction, and it is a pity that before it was published it could not have been made to conform in all respects to Tactics and Regulations, receive the approval of the governing authorities, and then become for the Army the official manual. As it is, many of those who study it and attempt to go by its directions will soon fall foul of a regulation, be brought to a stand still, and thus left in a worse condition of mind than before they perused it. We mean no depreciation of Lieut. Regan's book—indeed it is a most commendable work, evincing patient study of the subject—but what we do advocate is, that the Manual, after being corrected as above indicated, be issued to the Army by authority, and by becoming the fixed guide, putting an end to the variety of practice in guard duty, which now exists, and which is not in the direction of efficiency.

In the volume of Statistics of the Iron and Steel Production of the United States compiled by James M. Swank for the Tenth Census we find it stated that “we conspicuously fall behind many other nations in the use of iron and steel for military purposes. We maintain only a small standing Army and a small Navy, and hence have but little use for iron or steel for the supply of either of these branches of the public service.” Let

Mr. Swank have patience; perhaps the eleventh census will make a different showing. If the total production of iron and steel in the United States nearly doubled (98.26 per cent. increase in the ten years from 1870 to 1880) there is no telling whether the product of 7,265,140 tons for 1880 may not be more than doubled by 1890, and there is a prospect that the Navy, at least, will add its quota to the increase. Mr. Swank refers to the fact that an American, Mr. Wm. Kelly, an ironmaster of Eddyville, Kentucky, discovered the pneumatic principle of the Bessemer process in 1851, some years before Bessemer, and that a patent for it was granted to him in this country over Mr. Bessemer.

It will be observed from our list of Recruiting Stations published this week, that most of the branch rendezvous have been discontinued; the cause being that there is at present no difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency of recruits to keep the Army up to the authorized standard. We have referred to the difficulty lately experienced in recruiting for the Marine Corps, and it would seem that the Army, as now conducted, offers more material inducements for those desiring to try a military career. Indeed a soldier has nowadays many advantages, and in one term of enlistment can, if he chooses, qualify himself for many important positions in civil life if he desires to return to it, and if not, for a commission with all its contingent benefits.

GEN. SHERMAN in his interesting address of welcome to the mining engineers, which we this week publish, shows that our anthracite and bituminous coal mines employ an army of laborers six times as large as the Army of the United States, and that a force larger than that army is also employed in extracting a yearly product of twenty-three millions worth of iron ore from the bowels of the earth. Gen. Sherman presents very forcibly the importance of the mining industries, which add over two hundred millions yearly to the wealth of the country in raw material alone, not to speak of the additional value given to this product by the manipulation of skilled labor. He speaks of the importance of the mining engineers' calling with the genuine eloquence of one whose experience in a kindred pursuit makes him appreciative of the labors of those whose life is a continual warfare with nature, and who belong with him to that common brotherhood of science which has no earthly limit, embracing as it does the “heavens above, the world below, and the waters under the earth.”

LAST week we published a list giving the ages of General and Field Officers of the Army, January 1, 1882. The list was prepared by an officer of the Army—a graduate of West Point—after a careful examination of the publications of the Army Mutual Aid Association and the Registers of Cadets. This week another Army officer sends us a list of names, in which the ages slightly differ from those given last week. Our last correspondent says: “I have made out a tabular statement based on a careful examination of the Cadet Registers, which give the correct ages in the cases referred to.” This list is as follows, and in order that the difference he noted be seen we give in each case, in brackets, the age given in the list of last week:

General Officers.		Engineers.		Artillery.	
	Y. M.		Y. M.		Y. M.
Pope (60)	59	Stewart (59 10)	58	Dent (61 11)	61
Crook (60 6)	52	Blunt (59 11)	58	De Ruyter	63
				Best (58 8)	57
				Livingston	57
				(49 1)	50
Q. M. Dept.		Ordnance.			
Dandy	51	Laidley (60 2)	59		
Sub. Dept.		Signal Corps.		Infantry.	
Simpson (57 8)	57	Hazen (50 3)	51	Gilbert (60 10)	59
DuBarry (53 8)	53			Wilkins (60 4)	59
Haines (51 10)	54	Cavalry.		Whistler	4
Barriger (49 5)	49			(60 5)	59
		Sturgis (60 6)	59	Lazelle	
		Tilford (54)	53	(49 4)	48
		Beaumont			
		(45 5)	44		
Larned	46				

AN officer at one of our large Infantry posts writes: “I have taken the JOURNAL since 1863—several others here the same—and it is almost a part of the family now. It is in many respects superior to what it was a few years ago. It has more fresh, interesting news.”

Our weekly correspondence and news reports, it will be observed, now cover almost every military and naval post in the country. This feature of the JOURNAL is constantly developing, and we hope our friends in different parts of the country, as well as readers in the Navy on foreign stations, will favor us as often as possible with information of interest. The JOURNAL can thus be made still more valuable as a medium for exchanging information between the members of the services scattered over the extensive territory covered by its circulation.



In another column we present in full the House bill for the construction of the first instalment of the new war vessels. It will be seen that the provisions thus made are very careful and thorough, although, very likely, there may be alterations in them before the bill is finally passed. The first section provides for constructing six cruisers, two of not less than 14 knots average speed at sea, and four of not less than 14 knots, prescribing also their displacements and armaments; one steam ram; four cruising torpedo boats; and four harbor torpedo boats. The sum of \$10,000,000 is appropriated for this purpose. The remaining sections of the bill provide for the methods and rules of construction. The bill should be welcomed at least as a basis for debate. If any improvements can be suggested in its substance or phraseology, this should be done at once, in order that the bill as amended may, if possible, be passed during this session.

We referred last week to the improvements and additions in the new Army Register which has this week been generally distributed and received with much favor and praise. There is so much to commend in it that we hesitate where to begin; but, in some respects, we deem the tables giving the lineal and relative rank of every officer on the active list of the Army amongst the most useful additions. To those whose duty it is to appoint General Courts-Martial the table of relative rank will be a great boon, and in many other respects the two tables mentioned will be highly appreciated by the Army at large.

At the fourteenth annual meeting of the Vessel Owners and Captains' Association, held at Philadelphia, March 1, a resolution was adopted recognizing the importance of the services of the United States Signal Corps to commerce, asserting that it is to the benefit of the maritime interests of the country to have that corps enlarged and improved, and urging upon Congress the passage of the bill now pending before the Military Committee of the House for increasing its efficiency.

The decision in Capt. Tyler's longevity case was not rendered on Monday last as was anticipated, owing to the Supreme Court adjourning for the Garfield ceremonies. As the court only renders decisions on Mondays, it is probable that we shall have the decision next Monday.

A CORRESPONDENT, evidently one of those persons who are never satisfied, says: "The new Regulations and the new Army Register are all very well, but as we are obliged to carry them with us, there should be a corresponding increase in the amount of baggage authorized to be carried free of expense on change of station."

We commend to the attention of the advocates of cast iron, the friends of steel for guns, and the steel manufacturers, the article on the Whitworth metal, which appears elsewhere.

We learn that whenever the changes in the posts of the infantry regiments do take place, it is pretty certain that the 4th will go to Arizona, and probably the 14th to Oregon.

Up to the time we go to press, nothing definite is reported as to who is to be appointed captain and A. Q. M. in place of Capt. Bradley, deceased. Some thirty names are before the President for consideration.

Our Army Orders of March 3, give the new detail for the two years' tour at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. The officers are directed to join May 1.

THE Pennsylvania Commandery Loyal Legion met at Philadelphia March 1, at which the following officers were nominated to serve during the year ending May, 1883: Commander, Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Senior Vice-Commander, Rear-Admiral W. F. Emmons, U. S. N.; Junior Vice-Commander, Capt. Nalbro Fraser, U. S. V.; Recorder, Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.; Registrar, Lieut. Alfred Cromelin, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Acting Assistant Paymaster Theodore Kitchen, U. S. V.; Chancellor-General, Robert M. Brinton, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, U. S. V. For the Council (five to be elected): Capt. F. D. Howell, U. S. V.; Chief Engineer Jackson McElmell, U. S. N.; Capt. P. D. Keyser, U. S. V.; Brigadier-General W. L. Jarvis, U. S. V.; Brigadier-General S. D. Oliphant, U. S. V.; Col. W. Brooke Rawle, U. S. V.; Col. Robert P. Dechert, U. S. V. The next stated meeting of the Commandery will be held during the first week in May, 1883, when the election will take place. Gen. Hancock did not reach the city in time to preside over the business meeting, but was present at the banquet given at a later hour.

Mrs. BRADLEY, widow of the late Captain Bradley, U. S. A., has received \$2,500 from the Army Mutual Aid Association.

(Communicated to the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ARMORED CRUISERS.

BECAUSE the power of modern guns when their projectiles strike armor at near right angles to its surface enables them to pierce a greater thickness than any ship can carry, it is thought by some to be ample and sufficient reason for discarding armor altogether, but experience proves that, under the ordinary conditions of combat, armor is much more frequently struck at an acute angle by which the shot is thrown off than at a large angle by which it is penetrated. It is certainly a great mistake to concentrate in a few large armor-clads the larger part of the naval expenditure of a country. Such vessels loaded down with their enormous weight of armor, with their great bulk and torpidity of movement, would be easy victims to rams and the light, swift moving torpedo boats now in use. The very armor intended to make them invulnerable would only assist in accelerating their course to the bottom of the sea. The enormous cost of these vessels, mounting into the millions, would be a fearful strain upon the moral courage of the commander. Few men would care to assume the responsibility of taking such costly vessels into combat; in the event of disaster there would be added to the ignominy of defeat the knowledge that his country had sustained the loss of a vessel upon which had been expended a very large portion of its resources.

It is a mistake to concentrate expenditure on a few unwieldy armor-clads, invulnerable when their armor is struck at an acute angle, but penetrable when struck at near right angles to its surface—vessels of enormous first cost and costly to maintain, and possessing most undesirably rapid sinking qualities. This being admitted, is it not an equal mistake to place dependence on the fighting qualities of an unarmored fleet which could not contend successfully with even the lightest armor-clad? Mr. Hotchkiss claims that with his new revolving cannon, which is aimed from the shoulder like a musket, and possesses marvellous accuracy of fire, he can at its extreme range keep in the air all the time a string of 30 percussion shells, projectiles that can pierce all parts of an unarmored vessel above the water line, and whose exploding fragments would search out every crevice in the structure. Cast iron men could not withstand such a fusillade, let alone tenants of the frail human anatomy. Still we hear certain young men ardently advocating unarmored ships with guns mounted on the open deck. It is at least charitable to suppose that these gentlemen have never had any experience in actual warfare.

In this case as in many others, undoubtedly the true course is between the two extremes, and Sir William Armstrong points to it in his recently delivered address before the Institute of Civil Engineers, when he said: "The enormous cost of ironclads and the time which is taken in producing them, restricts their number and forbids the hope that they could be constructed in sufficient numbers during the progress of a war. But modern science has devised means for constructing ships which though penetrable by shot and shell are yet practically unsinkable. Since they can be constructed in such a way as to be comparatively light, it is easy to give them a very high rate of speed, while all the vital parts, engines, boilers, etc., can be placed below the water line, and below a slightly armored deck, which is proof against what alone they would have to suffer—the glancing action of projectiles. Three of these can be built for the cost of one ironclad, and each of them would carry an armament equal to their more ponderous rival. There can be no question that the three would be more than a match for one ironclad, and would be much more available for the defence of convoys, and generally for obtaining the command of the sea. They would, moreover, carry coal for a much longer period than the ironclad."

Sir William Armstrong has recently constructed two vessels for the Chinese government which are armored on this plan. It is reported that these vessels are of only 1,800 tons displacement, and armed with two 26-ton guns, capable of piercing 20 inches of vertical armor, one gun being mounted on each end of the vessel, so as to obtain an all-round fire of armor piercing guns, besides having lighter pieces for rapid and continuous fire. These vessels, although of such small size and heavy armament, attained at their trial a speed of 16 nautical miles per hour.

The principle which Sir William Armstrong lays down of disposing the armor, so that it cannot be struck except at a glancing angle, and placing the vitals of the ship beneath such a deflecting shield is undoubtedly the correct one, but a better purpose would be subserved if the curved deck was not placed entirely below the water line. If the crown amidships was raised a foot or two above the water line, it would protect the vital far side of the vessel where the heavy shell now in use are apt to blow off entire plates and admit such great volumes of water as to endanger the stability of the vessel; while the round up of the armored deck, if placed partly above the water line, would excite water, even if the far side was badly damaged. Another advantage in having the armored deck slightly above the water line is that it will give more room beneath for the boilers, engines, etc., on light draught vessels. Such a curved armored deck would present a practically constant angle of impingement to horizontal shot as the vessel rolled. And it is computed that a deck plated with 4 inches of steel armor, having a rise of 7 feet on a vessel of 50 feet beam, would possess resisting powers equal to 24 inches of vertical armor, a weight so great that no ship could carry it. Ships stores packed in water-tight compartments above such an armored deck would serve as an additional deflecting element, and could not be blown out by shell exploding on the far side of the vessel, as all projectiles would be deflected upward by the crown of the armored deck or turtle back rising above the water line amidships before they reached the far side. If the cellular sides of the vessel above the interior turtle back were packed with fire-

proof cotton, which by its elasticity would close shot holes as fast as made, and prevent the entrance of water, the buoyancy and stability of the vessel would be still further ensured.

So long as such a vessel maintained distance sufficient to prevent an adversary from firing plunging shot from guns depressed she could not be sunk by shot. Projectiles striking the sides of the vessel would make a clear cut hole at their entrance, which would be immediately closed by the elastic cotton packed in the cellular sides. Cutting through the stores packed in the water tight compartments, and impinging against the interior turtle back, these projectiles would be deflected through the light penetrable upper works, upward and outward above the water line. The parts of the vessel above the interior turtle back might be completely riddled by shot and shell without impairing her buoyancy or stability.

The interior turtle back secured to the sides of the vessel four or five feet below the water line will give to a vessel a strength and rigidity that is unprecedented; so great in fact as to permit of the mounting of guns without recoil. The British Admiralty have by the use of hydraulic buffers reduced the recoil of their 33-ton gun to nine inches; and there does not seem to be any good reason why the recoil could not be entirely suppressed by securing to the gun the weight of armor necessary to protect the men to load it at the breech. By suppressing the recoil guns could be mounted and worked from fixed positions, and the ammunition elevated from below directly to the breech. Deflecting shields for the protection of men serving such guns on light cruising vessels could consist of a simple hood extending over the breech and open at the rear, secured to the gun and crossing it diagonally at the trunnions and deflecting shot upwards and sidewise.

Vessels are now built for the merchant service of 4,000 tons displacement, which attain very fair rates of speed and carry cargoes of from 1,800 to 2,000 tons. If instead of carrying freight such a vessel was built with a double bottom and divided by bulkheads into water tight compartments, which would increase the weight of hull two or three hundred tons, and fitted with an interior turtle back and deflecting gun shields, which would weigh 800, or 900 tons more, there would still remain an ample margin of freight capacity for the guns, stores and additional coal required by a war vessel. Such a vessel could contend successfully with the heaviest armor clad, and would have a speed that would enable her to accept or decline combat at pleasure, and would not cost more than \$1,500,000; while a vertical armor clad with the same armament would cost \$3,500,000 or \$4,000,000.

THE Russian Admiralty has decided to coat no more hulls with zinc sheathing, inspection showing that it tears off in sheets. The zinc coated vessels of the Baltic fleet will be docked and coated with wood and copper. The *Karab*, *Almaz* and *Yakrent*, obsolete vessels of the Baltic fleet, have just been sold at Cronstadt by auction.

Owing to the unsatisfactory reports upon the musketry practice of the men of the Royal navy, orders have issued by the Lords of the Admiralty for a more stringent course of instruction, for which purpose an increased allowance of both ball and blank ammunition is authorized to be expended annually by each man.

THE Danish Minister proposes, at a cost of twenty millions of dollars, to increase the defences of the country by the construction of additional forts for the protection of Copenhagen, and fortified camps at Helgevaas in Jutland, Middelfurt in Funen, Aggersand in Zealand, with other works at Corsoer, Kioge, Kallundborg, and Elsinore.

THE new French Minister of Marine, Admiral Jauréguiberry, addressing the directors of the department and the principal naval officers attached to the Ministry, said that the condition of the navy was such as to render radical reform or reorganization unnecessary. The manner in which it had performed all the services required of it, and the part it had played in past wars, (e. g. Franco-Prussian), had proved that it was fully up to the work expected of it. What was necessary was to use every effort to prevent the French navy from being beaten in the race of scientific discovery.

If a scheme which has been drawn up by a committee of Russian generals should be approved, the Czar of All the Russias will be crowned in July or August next under extraordinary circumstances. It is proposed that "the Emperor shall go to Moscow by the high road, triumphantly driving between the enthusiastic lines of his troops from the new capital to the old, and avoiding the railway altogether. On entering Moscow by the Petrofsky high road troops are to be posted along each side of the road, and behind them the people on the pavement are to be kept back some distance by barriers, and even, it is said, by an intervening trench, so that it will be impossible for the crowd to push forward against the lines of troops.

FIFTY-TWO sanitary detachments or companies, 197 field hospitals, 45 detachments of reserve personnel for hospital service, and 17 hospital reserve depots were kept in operation by the Germans during the campaign in France in 1870-71. The whole force employed for this service was as follows: 7,023 surgeons, 8,836 hospital assistants, 12,707 nurses, 695 apothecaries, 254 hands to assist the latter, 1,309 hospital officials, besides 523 train officers, 8,398 train soldiers—an aggregate of 46,955 heads. The results of the health and medical service during this time are generally considered favorable ones. In the campaign of 1866, 59 per cent. of all deaths resulted from disease, as against 23.95 per cent. from the same cause in 1870-71. Considering the length of the campaigns and the number of men in the field, the number of those who died of disease and epidemics in 1870-71 is only about half of that who were lost through the same causes in 1866.



## THE EXAMINATION OF GEN. ROCHESTER.

On the examination of Wm. B. Rochester, by the Military Committee of the Senate, preliminary to his confirmation as Paymaster-General, a statement, signed by George L. Febiger, "Colonel and Asst.-Paymaster-General," was read to him after he had been sworn. This statement was to the effect that Major Rochester, in violation of his duty, had exchanged receipts with Major John L. Hodge, thus enabling the latter to conceal a deficit in his accounts, amounting at that time to \$200,000, and to continue his misappropriation of public funds until the deficit amounted to \$445,406.60. The nature of the charges is so completely shown by the testimony which follows that it is not necessary to publish Col. Febiger's paper. In reference to it Major Rochester said:

I made the transfer at Major Hodge's request, the same as I would if any other paymaster asked me to do the same thing. It was customary. It had been done before; and there was no one that ever dreamed that Major Hodge was a defaulter. He stood high in the estimation of the Department. He was a brother-in-law of Col. Larned, the 1st Paymaster-General, who was in the service when I came in. He and Hodge married sisters. Col. Larned put very high trust in Hodge, and, in fact, made him his confidential financial man. Hodge had the superintendence and management of all the funds of the Pay Department. It was his business to call upon other paymasters to rebound. It was his business to see that they did not have too much money in their hands. I looked upon him, as far as the funds were concerned, as being the Paymaster-General himself, and we all had to submit to anything Hodge said in regard to our funds. He overlooked the estimates, and, if he thought proper, gave amounts asked for, and if not, he did not. When he came down—his office was on the same floor as the Paymaster-General's, in the second story; my own office was in the corner, where the telegraph office is now, corner of Fifteenth and F streets. One afternoon, I should say about 3 or 4 o'clock, Hodge came down and said: "My bond is expiring, and I have to re-bond; exchange receipts with me, will you?" Said I, "Certainly." I did so. I gave the thing no thought, and considered the transaction proper and correct. Four months after that it was shown that he was a defaulter, and we were all very much astonished. I do not think any one was more astonished than Gen. Brice himself, the Paymaster General. Hodge had the reputation of being quite wealthy. His father was a prominent man here, and I think his uncle, Ledyard, died in Philadelphia; and it was supposed that he left him a large fortune.

I exchanged receipts with Hodge as freely at the time as I would if he had brought down a check for \$520,000, on New York, and asked me to exchange checks with him, which I would also have done, and which, by the way, would have had the same effect, because, with his large circulation of outstanding checks, the immense sums that he was dealing in, he could have forwarded my check, so that by no possibility could his check, which I forwarded, come in before my own got into his credit. The effect of the thing would have been the same. But he did not do that. He knew very well that I or any other paymaster would exchange receipts with him. It was customary to do so. I fell into that innocently. A great many other paymasters have done the same thing, only they did not happen to strike a defaulter. That was my misfortune.

Q. How did you regard this request of Major Hodge, he being the staff officer of the Paymaster-General; did you regard it as in any light more than a request? A. No; I do not think I did. He was only a paymaster like myself. I do not think I could have refused to exchange with him. If I had suspected anything I should have said: "Turn over your funds and I will give you a receipt for your checks." But I never suspected anything wrong.

In reply to interrogatories the witness stated that Major Hodge was a man of good habits; very kind to his family. He staid at home nights. He had a little fondness for fast horses. That was his only weakness. He had a disagreeable office manner, so that a great many paymasters did not like him. "Immediately opposite the office was a telegraph office. Hodge used to visit that telegraph office very often; well, say eight or ten times a day; and slips were brought over to him. So that it was well understood by everybody, I believe, that Hodge was dealing in stocks. I do not think there was any doubt about that. But everybody supposed he was a man of wealth, and he had the reputation of being very shrewd. No one ever suspected him of using Government money. It was understood that he was dealing in stocks on his own capital. It seems to me," said the witness, "that he was doing a great deal of that sort of thing. I did not know with whom he was dealing. I do not think he ever told any one. He was very close-mouthed." He said further:

That was another thing that astonished us all. He was one of the most penurious men I ever met about little things, and the idea of that man losing any money never entered anybody's mind. I heard it mentioned that the way he got into this whole defalcation was by losing money on Black Friday, and then sending good money after bad, and trying to get it back. Whether that is so, I do not know. After it was discovered everybody said: "Don't you remember how moody he used to be, and how reticent he has always been?" They never discovered that until after he was a defaulter, but they would say "that accounts for that man always acting so strangely." It was a very great surprise to me. I came into my office one Monday morning, I think it was, I went up into General Brice's office for something or other, and he said, "Read that." He handed me Hodge's note of confession, written on Sunday.

It seems Hodge had written this note at the dictation of Dr. Gurley, of the First Presbyterian Church, where he and his wife attended church. Saturday he had turned over some funds, perhaps \$175,000. There was a transaction that was discovered in the Auditor's office that looked badly, and when it was brought to Gen. Brice's attention he said that that was to be cleared up before he should go on. He said turn over your funds to Rochester. He came down and turned over to me a check for \$175,000. I think that was Saturday. He said, "I will turn the remainder over to you Monday morning." He was a defaulter for over \$400,000. I think he turned over \$175,000, and he said, "I will give you the remainder Monday." General Brice came down and asked, "Has Hodge turned over the rest of that money?" If he could have turned over the whole thing he would have done it at once. Said I, "No, he has turned over so much. He says he will turn over the remainder at such a time, but he did not turn it over Saturday night." Monday morning I came down expecting the rest of the money. I was up at General Brice's office, and all he said was "Read that." This was Hodge's own confession. I never had anything to do with it. I disburied, and I do not know how many millions—a great many millions—and I want to say to

you, gentlemen, that not a dollar of the Government money has ever been used or misapplied by me. It has all been faithfully accounted for, as the records will show. I would like to make a still further statement, if you have no objection.

Q. Please state anything you wish to state. We called you here for that purpose, as these charges have been made against you. A. I felt the delicacy of my position and did not like to appear in Washington. I would have liked to remain at my post until this thing was settled. I am not one who likes to or tries to get the start of his fellow-man, and I thought it was in better taste for me to stay where I was. But I was directed to come to Washington last November. I came and made a full statement of this thing, about this transfer of receipts, to the Secretary of War. He expressed himself to me as if wholly satisfied in the matter, and I inferred from either something he said or something General Drum said, that the matter had been laid before the President, and that he was satisfied. I am not so certain about that, but I inferred that the President had heard of it, and was also satisfied in regard to it. The Secretary of War expressed himself very decidedly as being satisfied.

In reference to the custom of exchanging receipts the witness testified that the record shows that there were seventeen instances of it, and he supposed that the record did not include 500 additional paymasters. Of this custom he said: "It originated, I suppose, on account of the numerous and immense transactions in the Pay Department. It was done to facilitate business. Paymasters would frequently come up from the Army of the Potomac to rebound. They would have their bonds made out in advance, and would come and get some other paymaster to exchange receipts with them, then go right on with their work. It was done to facilitate the business of the paymasters of the Army. I think it was done to a very large extent in the Army. Of course the Paymaster-General's office will show."

Gen. Rochester was subjected to a rigid cross-examination, which resulted simply in a repetition of the testimony here given. In his examination, which preceded that of Gen. Rochester, Col. Febiger stated that his object in presenting his petition was "to prevent my being what is called over-slaughed in the Army." In answer to the question whether these charges would have been presented if the name of Col. McClure had been sent in place of Gen. Rochester or his own name had gone in he answered frankly "No, sir." Q. Then they have only been presented because Col. Rochester was nominated paymaster-general by the President? A. Yes, sir. He testified that the understanding in New Orleans, where he was at the time, was that Maj. Hodge ruled the Paymaster's Department, and that any paymaster who refused to exchange receipts with him "would have been sent to a most uncomfortable post within twenty-four hours," but that Maj. Rochester was very friendly with Hodge, and there was no danger of his refusing. Rumors reached New Orleans that not only Hodge but "all the department" were "engaged in gambling in gold and stocks." It was a mere rumor and he knew nothing about it personally. He might have himself exchanged receipts "with a man named Johnston," about whom he was rigidly questioned, but he had no recollection of such a transaction, and on looking over his accounts for the purpose he could find no record of one.

Q. At the time that these receipts were exchanged between Major Rochester and Hodge, what was the character and standing of Major Rochester in the pay corps of the Army? A. Personally, I do not know him. I think I have met him, but I would not know him if I were to see him standing in that door. His standing was that of an ordinary paymaster, only a perfectly thorough gentleman, a warm-hearted man, but weak. His good heartedness may have made him weak.

Q. Was there any suspicion of his integrity or his honesty? A. No, sir; not further than the rumor that I spoke of in New Orleans.

Col. Febiger further testified that "all thought it was a devilish lucky thing that he (Hodge) did plead guilty and went to the penitentiary without speaking." It was the interest of the corps he explained to conceal the scandal. "Q. If it was to the interest of the corps to conceal the scandal, why have you preferred the charges now? A. In order to prevent a man whom I consider unworthy of the place being put above me by the President of the United States."

Gen. Brice was examined at length in regard to the transactions of Hodge. He expressed the highest opinion of Major Rochester, and said he understood there was but one paymaster on the whole list whose accounts show such entire accuracy as his. He added: "I will say further, that if I were so fortunate as to be vested with the appointing power, I would not hesitate to appoint him paymaster-general, and would think the corps fortunate in having such a head." Gen. Alvord testified fully in regard to the transactions above referred to. He was asked whether if he had the appointing power he would hesitate to appoint Major Rochester paymaster-general, because of the transactions with Hodge. He said he would not. He had the highest estimate of Rochester, although he would, if he had had the power, have appointed some other person paymaster-general. Col. Daniel McClure, in answer to a question by the chairman, said he never had any reason to doubt the integrity of Major Rochester, but he considered the charges against him of very great gravity. He said: "If Colonel Rochester, by reason of a gross dereliction of duty in a transaction with Major Hodge, made it possible for a loss of over \$200,000 to occur to the Government, I feel that my rights have not been fairly and properly considered. I gave those as reasons why I should not conduct the fight." He had said to others: "You gentlemen below me who are passed over must make the fight; my friends I need not encourage in any fight of that kind. They know that I have been passed; they have still faith in me and believe that I ought not to have been passed; whatever assistance you may render me in defeating this confirmation you may adopt." He added: "Of course, I believe in the rule of seniority as a kind of unwritten law in the Army, which is as dear to an officer of the Army, probably, as his family relations."

This is the substance of the testimony before the committee

## NAVAL UNIFORMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The recent order prescribing a uniform for civil engineers seems to further complicate an already existing difficulty in the service. At a few yards' distance it is next to impossible to distinguish naval constructors from professors, and often mistakes occur.

The use of blue in any shade by the civil engineers will necessarily confound them with medical officers, and it will be impossible to determine the corps till the officer is close enough to view the ground of his shoulder strap. Why cannot yellow be adopted for this new corps? It is not in use in the Navy, and would evidence the branch at sight.

The absence of a distinguishing device for the Medical Corps is another complication, for it is not possible to determine by the collar ornaments upon the service blouse between a passed assistant surgeon with the rank of master and an assistant who has just entered the service.

It is to be hoped that some color change will soon be made between the Medical and Civil Engineer Corps, and that the former will design a suitable corps device.

HESPERUS.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CURIOUS asks: "For what purposes should Government teams be used?" ANSWER.—For public purposes solely. The regulations strictly forbid their use for private purposes, either of pleasure or benefit.

J. C. sends to the JOURNAL a metrical composition which is excellent in sentiment, but too faulty in construction to be published. We will, however, with pleasure, answer J. C.'s inquiry. He says: "I count the words in each line, instead of the syllables; now tell me which is right, if you please." You should have counted the syllables instead of the words, since each syllable represents one sound, and it is the harmony of sounds which you are seeking.

J. S. asks: 1. "Where is Battery A, 4th U. S. Artillery, stationed?" 2. "What is the lowest age at which boys can enlist in the Army?" Ans.—1. Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn. 2. Sixteen. Persons under twenty-one wishing to enlist must have written consent of parents or guardians. Minors under 18 are not enlisted except for musicians or to learn music.

C. F. S. asks: "If, on the expiration of a term of service, a furlough be granted, will said furlough be good if the man should re-enlist in some other branch of the service at some other post in the department." Ans.—Your question is an impossible one. A furlough would not be granted, or at any rate would not go into effect, until the man had re-enlisted.

T. W. G. asks: 1. "What are the Army prizes for target shooting for 1882, and when will the contest begin?" 2. "When will the medals and rifles that were awarded last year be issued?" Ans.—1. The same as last year, and in addition the biennial prize of a gold medal, marksmen's rifle and a silver medal. Consult, if practicable, G. O. 44 of 1881. There is also the Nevada trophy. 2. Very soon it is hoped.

SOLDIER says: "While in the Volunteer service in 1864, I was made a prisoner of war, escaped, enlisted in the Regular Army in 1865. If found out will I be deemed a deserter? Am I entitled to back pay?" Ans.—Much depends upon the condition of affairs when you got within the Union lines after escape. Perhaps the volunteer regiment you belonged to was then out of service. In any event you should have reported yourself at once to the Military authorities. The best thing you could do now is to freely state the case to your company commander, get your record straightened out, and if the circumstances warrant it you may get the pay due for your volunteer service.

VETERAN is further informed in answer to his question (JOURNAL of February 18, p. 643), "Does a man drawing a pension have to give it up if he enters the Soldiers' Home at Washington," that he does not. He did have to formerly, but a recent decision of the Supreme Court gave the man and not the home the pension. The institution, however, does receive the pension of those of its inmates entitled thereto who have never contributed from their Army pay to the funds of the home.

A CORRESPONDENT from Fort Lewis asks: "Whether the position of the left hand during the first motion of rest on arms is between the lower band and guard, or between guard and butt plate?" Ans.—The position of the left hand is between guard and butt plate, near to the latter.

ENLISTED man asks: 1. "Can a cavalry company marching in line with drawn sabres execute a guard?" 2. "In skirmish drill dismounted, at the command 'to the rear march,' which way does the trooper turn, to the left about as prescribed for mounted skirmishers, or to the right about as prescribed in par. 35, p. 16, Cav. Tactics?" Ans.—1. It could, if the command were given, but what the effect of the sabres on the heads of all the men, except the one on the right would be, must be obvious. We never heard of the movement, and it is certainly not one of good sense. 2d. To the right about.

H. S. asks: "A maintains that right forward two right is correct, and that right forward, files right is incorrect. B maintains that if right forward two right is correct, then right forward, files right, is also correct; but that according to Upton's Tactics neither is correct?" Ans.—Neither command is prescribed by tactics, yet custom has sanctioned right forward two right, and there is no difficulty in executing it, nor is it inconsistent with common sense, or with the spirit of the tactics. The command *two right* is not prescribed by tactics, however, while *files right* is not, and this latter fact seems, in our opinion, to put the improvisation of the command right forward files right entirely out of the question. Sticklers for strict adherence to the letter of the tactics will object to either, and there is no other argument than common sense to oppose to them in favor of right forward two right.

A CORRESPONDENT from Saratoga Springs asks: "Has the captain of a militia company the power to order and forcibly eject from the armory a member of the company at a social dance who did not have on his uniform, and did not know that there was an order requiring him to appear in uniform, and who was not notified on entering the door, but after being inside an hour, on attempting to go on the floor to dance was first ordered out, and on refusing was forcibly ejected?" Ans.—If he were there in the character of a private individual who had paid his admission they had no right to eject him, but if he went to the entertainment as a member of the company, he was subject to the orders and rules governing the same, and should have obeyed when ordered out.



## THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

BUT little has been done this week in either House of Congress of interest to the Army and Navy. It was thought that the Army Appropriation bill would have been reached in the House the latter part of this week, but the consideration of the Indian and diplomatic appropriation bill has delayed it. It has not even reached the final action by the committee.

The Senate rejected on Thursday the bill to place Herman Biggs on the retired list; and on Friday passed the bill, S. 885, authorizing the compilation and printing of a naval history of the war.

The Senate Military Committee have been discussing the nomination of Gen. Ingalls without coming to any action. Two meetings of the committee have, we understand, been held. Certain charges of a minor character have been brought against him, and the committee is somewhat divided in opinion at present, but we have no doubt he will be confirmed.

The Senate on Tuesday passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish to the Senate forthwith an itemized statement of how, by whom, and under what exigency or orders \$200,000 has been expended in eight months for "mileage to officers of the Army," and whether his estimate of \$52,000 will be sufficient for the remaining four months, stating his reasons for assuming that \$52,000 will suffice to complete the service for the fiscal year.

Considerable discussion arose in the Senate on Friday, on the bill to compensate Lieut. Frank P. Gross, U. S. A., for property lost by fire, which finally passed. The question raised was whether the Government should become an insurer against the contingencies of the service. Mr. Plumb and Mr. Edmunds thought not. Mr. Hawley thought the fact that an officer was not allowed to choose his quarters, was an equitable reason why it should.

The House on Friday, March 3, passed the bills for the relief of Maj. Wm. M. Maynadier and G. W. Candee, and bill to settle claims of the heirs of the late Colonel Stephen H. Long.

The House has adopted the following resolution introduced by Mr. Miller, of W. Virginia: "Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of giving more aid than is now provided for to the various States and Territories in order that the organization of the militia force of the country may be encouraged and promoted and its thoroughness and efficiency strengthened." The bill for the relief of Daniel T. Wells, H. R. 4320, and Langley B. Culley, H. R. 1749, and the resolution conferring the rank of surgeon (retired) on Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank V. Greene, U. S. Navy, were favorably reported February 25.

In the debate in the House, February 28, upon the Military Academy appropriation bill, (H. R. 4222), which was finally passed with an amendment appropriating \$10,000 to equip the new Observatory, Mr. Hoge moved the following amendment to the bill:

And it is further provided, That section 1315 of the Revised Statutes be amended and re-enacted so as to read:

Sec. 1315. From and after the 4th day of March, 1883, appointments of cadets shall be made in the proportion of one from every two Congressional districts, one from every two Territories, including the District of Columbia as one of the Territories for the purposes of this act, and six from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President, and shall, with the exception of the six cadets appointed at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts or of the District of Columbia, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed.

Mr. Blackburn contended the amendment was not germane to any portion of the bill.

Mr. Hoge replied that under the existing law with the number of Congressional districts increased to 325, with ten appointed from the nine Territories and the District of Columbia, and ten appointed at large, the number of cadets would consist of 345. The effect of this amendment is to reduce the number to precisely one-half of that number and one more. The amendment is in order undoubtedly on its face, because while changing existing law it does reduce expenditure.

The Chairman finally decided that the amendment was not germane to the bill under consideration.

The Military Committee of the House have devoted considerable time to the discussion of the retirement bills, but have concluded nothing. There is considerable diversion of opinion, and the chairman said on Thursday that he was beginning to feel a little uneasiness about its reaching any definite action this session. The question as to the age at which an officer should be retired is much debated. Some of the members are in favor of sixty years, others sixty-two, and others sixty-five and seventy.

The Grant bill, although it has not reached the House Committee, has been discussed informally by the members. There is considerable opposition to it manifested, and an active struggle over it is in prospect.

The Naval Committee of the House have been engaged during the past week in completing their report and bill providing for the new war vessels for the Navy. On Thursday they introduced the bill, which is printed

in full elsewhere. The report on the bill will not be submitted to the House until next Tuesday. The full committee, with the exception of Representative Ketchum, accompanied by Senators Rollins and Jones, of the Senate Naval Committee, Mr. Park, of Park Bro., Pittsburgh, Comdr. Robert Evans and Engineer-in-chief Wm. H. Shock, Representatives Speare, Ross, and Regan, left Friday morning on this inspection tour. They will first visit Roach's ship-yard at Chester, Pa., thence go to Wilmington, Del., and to League Island. The committee will not only examine the monitors, but will carefully observe the facilities for ship-building at these yards. They will return to Washington on Saturday or Sunday.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The bill H. R. 2551, introduced by Mr. Maginnis, provides that when any commissioned officer of the Army below the rank of major shall have served under one commission, or in case of having been transferred or appointed from the volunteer to the Regular service, or from one corps or arm of the service to another, under more than one commission, but in the same grade for twenty years consecutively, he shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the grade next above that in which he shall have served for such period without promotion. This was amended by the House Military Committee on Tuesday, so as to make the term of service fifteen years instead of twenty, and the word consecutively was stricken out. The committee then agreed to report the bill favorably.

The bill authorizing the restoration of Mark Walker, with the rank of lieutenant, which was on Saturday recommended to the Senate Committee for amendment, has been reported favorably, with an amendment of minor nature, providing that he shall take rank as 1st lieutenant only from the date of his retirement, shall receive no compensation previous to then, and shall waive his rights under the pension laws. A favorable report has also been presented on the bill to restore A. H. Von Luettwitz to the retired list of the Army, with the rank of captain. The committee based their report principally upon the letter of General George Crook to the Adjutant General of the Army, in which he says: "As a general rule I believe that personal legislation is the most baneful influence with which the best interests of an army can be assailed, but in Lieut. Von Luettwitz's case I am strongly inclined to the opinion that Congressional interposition will remedy an injustice. The facts, as within stated, are true to my knowledge. To retire this officer, so severely wounded, upon three-fourth pay of a lieutenant when other officers were retained upon the active list until the advent of their promotion, strikes me as being unfair. In the absence of any well defined law on the subject, the principles of simple justice should govern in this matter of retirement, and instead of choking the list with young men not yet beyond the prime of life, common sense would have suggested, and I am satisfied the law contemplated, that the oldest officers and those highest in rank should first be relieved from active duty, thus vitalizing the Army by insuring promotion to subalterns of long service. It is upon such grounds that I cordially and earnestly invite favorable action upon this application."

The House Military Committee in the case of the sufferers by the loss of the Government steamer *J. Don Cameron*, say, after giving the facts in the case: "The premises considered, your committee are clear that the petitioners are entitled to relief; and therefore report the accompanying bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to examine into and ascertain the losses herein occurring, and making an appropriation of the amount reported necessary to enable him to pay the adjusted claims therefor, and recommend passage of the same."

The Military Committee of the House in their report on the bill in favor of Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, given below, present letters from the Secretary of War and Gen. Drum explaining the case.

Mr. Lincoln says: "It will be observed that the action of the Colombian authorities toward Lieut. Lemly is highly complimentary, and attests, in a forcible manner the earnest appreciation of his service by that government; and as the zeal and ability which have gained for him so flattering a recognition by the Colombian authorities are worthy of commendation, and as he went to Bogota with the approval of the President, the passage of the above-mentioned resolution No. 54, is recommended, with an amendment as follows: *Provided*, That the permission hereby given shall be held to terminate April 1, 1883."

Gen. Drum gives Lieut. Lemly's military history and an extract from a dispatch from the Minister of the United States at Bogota, stating that Lieut. Lemly, "by his knowledge, tact, and devotion to duty, has secured the approval of the Colombian authorities and respect of this community to such an extent as to be advanced to the position of superintendent of the academy, officially styled 'chief director of the studies of the school of civil and military engineering,' and that as a special mark of distinction this appointment has been accompanied by a decree conferring upon him the rank of colonel in the Colombian army." He states that Lieut. Lemly's three years' leave of absence which terminates April 1, 1883, was revoked by letter dated Nov. 17, 1881, and he was directed to return to the United States. Subsequently, however, on November 17, 1881, the President, through the Secretary of War, directed "that Lieut. Lemly be authorized to remain at Bogota, if he so desires, on leave of absence a reasonable time, to allow application to be made on his behalf to Congress for its consent to his keeping position in national school," but that he must "immediately disconnect himself from any foreign official position and so remain until consent of Congress is obtained." These instructions were communicated to Lieut. Lemly by letter from this office of Nov. 18, 1881. Under date of January 4, 1882, Lieut. Lemly reports receipt of the instructions of Nov. 18, 1881, and that in obedience there-

to he had disconnected himself from "any foreign official position, etc."

The history of Lieut. Lemly's connection with the military school at Bogota will be found in the very interesting private letter from him which we are permitted to publish this week.

In their report in the bill, H. R. 2430, to reinstate and retire Capt. H. F. Brownson, late U. S. A., the House Military Committee, after giving his record, say: "Upon the consolidation of the 1st and 43d Regiments he was rendered supernumerary by the action of an examining board, which reported him 'unfit for active service because of imperfect use of right hand, the result of a compound comminuted fracture of metacarpal bone, and because of a gunshot wound of left side of head, giving rise to constantly recurring attacks of neuralgia.' It may also be stated that he was then suffering, as he has ever since suffered, from chronic diarrhoea, contracted in service. Being rejected as unfit for duty because of wounds received in battle, he asked to be retired, but the retiring board reported adversely, saying that while the wound of his hand was an inconvenience it was not a disability. He was thus hung up; one board declaring him unfit for duty, and another that he was unfit for retirement. On the 15th day of December, 1870, however, he was assigned to the 25th Infantry, and ordered to active duty in Texas. He was then suffering from the effects of the wound in his head and from chronic diarrhoea, while his right hand was crippled and in a great degree useless. He was told by his medical advisers that, in his then condition, he could not safely serve in the climate of Texas, and that duty there would shortly result in his death. He accepted the only alternative left to him, and resigned. This is the case of a gallant and meritorious officer, who served with distinction as a line and staff officer, crippled and worn out in service and cast aside when of no further use. The passage of the bill is recommended, with an amendment as follows: Strike out all after the word 'in' in the fifth line of the bill and insert the words 'grade of captain of Infantry from the date of the passage of this bill, and that he shall receive no further pay or allowances for the time he has been out of service.'"

We have another strong report in favor of the bill to restore Thomas G. Corbin, now a captain on the retired list of the Navy, to the active list, to take rank next after Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, with retribution, from December 12, 1873, of the difference of pay between that of a commodore on the active list on waiting-orders pay and that of a captain retired on half pay. This report is from the Senate Naval Committee, who present the facts in the case, and say in conclusion: "It was the duty of the Examining Board to summon reliable witnesses to testify as to whether, in their opinion, based on actual knowledge of and contact with Captain Corbin, he was mentally, morally, and professionally qualified to fill a higher rank than the one he held. It was also its duty to call upon the Department for all the papers connected with his naval career, to examine them carefully to see whether he had ever been charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, or whether he had ever been guilty of intemperance, and when it had done that its power ended; it could go no further, and it was its duty to either recommend or not recommend him for promotion, as the evidence might justify, and any examination beyond this was a usurpation of power totally unwarranted by law. That Captain Corbin was a brave, honest, intelligent, and reputable naval officer there is no doubt; neither is there a doubt but that he was unjustly dealt with in being placed upon the retired list without cause. Being satisfied as to his entire fitness for promotion, your Committee report the bill back to the Senate without amendment, and recommend its passage."

The House Naval Committee report in favor of the bill, H. R., 1742, to authorize the purchase of a lot of land opposite the Gosport Navy Yard. They give a variety of testimony in favor of this action and say: "In view of the above-recited unanimous testimony of different Naval Boards, from 1857 to 1881, composed of said boards have been, of the most distinguished officers in the naval service, and bearing in mind the rapidly increasing demands for water fronts for commercial and business purposes, at the same time taking into consideration the rapid development of Norfolk as a port for the direct exportation of cotton—now the third in importance in the country—which presages an increased demand for wharf property that may at any time deprive the Government of the opportunity to purchase this property; in addition to which there is also the constantly increasing volume of inter-State commerce passing through this channel; and, above all, appreciating the importance of the Norfolk Navy Yard as a yard to which vessels have free access at all seasons of the year, and at which point work can be done with comfort all the year round; and, believing that the requirements of this important naval station demand the purchase of this property, at the same time fluting the price demanded is below that recently obtained for similar water fronts in the immediate vicinity, we recommend the passage of the bill as reported."

The Secretary of the Navy asks of Congress a special appropriation of \$2,940, to compensate Isaac A. Sylvester for damage done him by the U. S. S. *Lancaster*, which Sept. 4th last broke from her moorings off the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and in drifting with the tide struck a platform erected by Mr. Sylvester at Gangway Rock in that harbor, where he was engaged in the performance of work under his contract for the removal of that rock. In consequence of this collision, for which the above named vessel was responsible, the platform was destroyed, the rock drill lost, and other damages sustained by the contractor, who was also subjected to various expenses on account of the delay in the prosecution of the work.

In 1869 the War Department issued to South Carolina 10,000 Springfield muskets and the like number of sets



act of equity that she should be relieved from the debt with which she is charged by the general government. It will readily be perceived," they say, "that if the Secretary of War has authority to issue to any State its quota of arms in advance, and should do so, as in the case of South Carolina, for thirty years, such State would not only be deprived of all the benefits which would accrue from the adoption of improved arms, but an enormous debt might be imposed on that State."

## CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Generals Sherman and Hancock appeared before the House Military Committee on Wednesday last, by request of the chairman and other members of the committee. The meeting was entirely informal, and was for the purpose of obtaining the views of these distinguished officers on several important subjects now pending before the committee, that of compulsory retirement being the special question. They both believe that such a bill should pass, but in a different shape from any now before Congress. Cases might arise where officers of high rank would be able to render valuable services beyond the period named for their retirement, and the application of an arbitrary rule in such cases would result in serious injury to the service. They favored a graduated scale as to rank and age, but did not offer suggestions as to any definite plan. It was thought that the committee would reach some action this week, but the members are divided on several important points, and it is for this reason that they desired a hearing from the most prominent Army officers. The question as to whether or not an officer who has served a certain number of years shall, when reaching the age to be retired, be nominated before the retirement occurs, has occasioned much discussion.

The Sub-Committee of the Senate on the Reorganization of the Signal Corps held a meeting at Senator Hawley's residence, on Thursday night, for the purpose of preparing their report on the subject.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably on the joint resolution authorizing Lieut. Commander Charles Dwight Sigbee, U. S. N., to accept a decoration from the Emperor of Germany to the Senate on Tuesday last. Mr. Edmunds, of Committee, did not agree to the report of the Committee.

Nothing of importance was done at the meeting of the Senate Naval Committee on Wednesday. Action on the nominations pending was deferred until the next meeting. Senator Jones's Sub-Committee reported to the full Committee favorably the bill S. 339, providing that Rear-Admiral Roger W. Stembel, U. S. N., shall have the pay and compensation of a rear-admiral on the retired list from 1879, that being the time of his promotion to retired list as rear-admiral. The bill, S. 536, to refer claim of Capt. Horatio Nelson, late master of the steamship *Morning Star*, to Court of Claims for adjudication, was adversely reported by the Committee. This bill was first referred to Claims Committee and recently re-referred to Naval Committee.

The President, Jan. 26, sent to Congress a communication from the Secretary of War, stating that the following reservations are no longer of any use for military purposes, nine of them being in addition to those reported to the House by the Secretary of War Feb. 4, 1881, viz.: Fort Fetterman, Wyo.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Camp Sheridan, Neb.; Camp Independence, Cal.; Fort Hartuff, Neb.; Fort Benton, M. T.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Fort Steilacoom, Wash., Ty.; Whipple Barracks, U. T.; Coal Reservation on Sulphur Creek, Wis.; Fort Dodge, Kas.; Fort Wallace, Kas.; and Fort Lyon, Col. Secretary Lincoln says in his report that there are now 31 useless military reservations in the custody of the War Department awaiting the requisite authority of law to dispose of them. They comprise a total area of 543,312,689 acres. He urges attention to the subject this session, and that a general law be passed authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer such military sites as are or may hereafter become useless for military purposes to the custody of the Secretary of the Interior for sale to the highest bidder after appraisal, or for disposition under the general land laws, or such other disposition as may be deemed to be for the best interests of the U. S.

The action of Congress in Captain Gills case is special, and does not affect, any further than he is concerned, the act of March 2, 1875, abolishing the grade of Military Storekeeper Q. M. D., as soon as the present incumbents vacate by death, resignation, or other casualty.

Mr. Steele, of Indiana, of the Military Committee, Thursday introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of War why he had not complied with the requirements of Sec. 1204, R. S. This whole subject was considered in Senator Cockrill's report accompanying Senate bill 1614, in May, 1880, which bill provided that "all promotions among lieutenants of the line of the Army shall be by seniority in the arm of the service or corps to which they belong, and not regimentally." This report was adverse on the ground that if the bill became a law its enforcement would work inextricable confusion. The report also embraced a strong letter from Gen. Sherman opposing the passage of the bill. Some lieutenants who have been grievously jumped during the last year or two are reviving the question.

The sub-committee in charge of House bill 1384, to amend Sec. 1565 of Rev. Stat., giving longevity pay to certain officers of the Navy, have agreed to report it of infantry accoutrements. The State was charged for these arms \$124,000, and since their issue no arms have been issued to South Carolina except 120 Springfield rifles, for which she was charged \$2,491.20. "In view of the fact that the act of April 23, 1868, directs an annual distribution of arms to the several States, and in consideration of the circumstances attending the unprecedented requisition of Governor Scott, by which the State has been deprived of her quota of arms since 1869, and will be deprived of it for twenty years more, it seems" (to the Senate Military Committee, who report in favor of the bill to settle this account), "to be but an

favorably to the full Committee. There will be no report submitted on it, as Mr. Thomas, chairman of sub-committee, wishes it to go on the Speaker's table in order that it may be taken up at any time. Nothing has been done by the Senate Committee on the bill as yet.

Senator McPherson is reported to be preparing a bill in regard to the Navy, which provides for the abolition of all the Navy-yards except those at Brooklyn, Pensacola, and Mare Island on the ground that when we have no Navy the others are not needed. The bill will also provide for a large reduction of the pay corps, the medical corps, and other branches of the establishment because of the great number of commissioned officers in proportion to the number of seamen.

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. McMillan introduced a bill, S. 1343, to place John Jones, late captain 1st Minnesota Battery, on the retired list of the Army. Referred to the Military Committee.

In the House on Wednesday Mr. Dezenendorf introduced a bill, H. R. 4711, making an appropriation for the purchase of moveable torpedoes by the Secretary of the Navy. Referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. Beach has introduced a bill authorizing the retirement of non-commissioned officers who have served thirty years continuously in the Army.

The bill to permit the sale of Ogelthorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga., passed the Senate Feb. 23.

The bill to correct the record of Wickliffe Cooper, deceased, late Major 7th Cavalry, came up in the Senate Feb. 23, and was laid over without prejudice, Mr. Sewell, who had charge of it being absent, sick.

The bill, S. 296, to relieve Dr. A. Sidney Tibbs from the operation of Sec. 1218, Rev. Stat., so as to allow of his appointment as Asst. Surgeon in the Army, came up in the Senate on Thursday, Feb. 23. An effort was made to amend the bill by repealing altogether this section, which prohibits the appointment in the Army of any one who served under the Confederacy, and it was finally referred back to the Military Committee, apparently to stop debate.

In the House, Friday, Feb. 24, Mr. Henderson said: "Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, S. 59, to place Ulysses S. Grant, late General, and ex-President of the United States, upon the retired list of the Army be taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Springer and Mr. McMillan objected. Mr. Henderson—It is the privilege of gentlemen to object if they think proper."

A memorial was presented in the House by Mr. B. W. Harris on Friday, Feb. 24, of the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Alliance*, praying for remuneration for extra clothing, mess stores, etc., purchased during the cruise of that vessel in the Arctic Ocean. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bills allowing Major Wm. M. Maynadier, U. S. A., \$3,726.50, and Major G. W. Candee, U. S. A., \$2,650 for money stolen, was referred in the House on Friday, Feb. 24, back to the Committee of the Whole, and placed on the printed calendar. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of each bill was defeated. The ground of this action proposed was the belief that the Court of Claims had jurisdiction in such cases, and that the claims of these paymasters should be referred to that Court. The law giving the Court jurisdiction was quoted as follows:

Sec. 1059. The Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the following matters:

First. All claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, and all claims which may be referred to it by either House of Congress.

Third. The claim of any paymaster, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, or other disbursing officer of the United States, or of his administrators or executors, for relief from responsibility on account of capture or otherwise, while in the line of his duty, of Government funds, vouchers, records, or papers, in his charge, and for which such officer was and is held responsible.

There was a difference of opinion as to whether this did not apply exclusively to claims arising during war. Mr. Wheeler said: "Now every lawyer in this House will admit that in judicially construing this language we cannot extend the meaning and use of the word 'otherwise' to cover every character of loss, as is contended by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Holman]. Such language in a statute construed as I submit it always is and always should be, by judges and lawyers, can only be extended so as to refer to losses of a character similar to losses by capture. For instance, losses caused by or incident to war. If the word 'otherwise' included every loss, then the word 'capture' would mean nothing, and we cannot assume that Congress used so significant a word as 'capture' without attaching some meaning to it. If the law makers had intended to include money stolen by a clerk in time of peace they would have used different language, and if they had meant, as my friend suggests, to cover all losses, they would not have used the word 'capture.' Therefore I think the reasonable construction of that statute would not give the Court of Claims jurisdiction in this case, and we are strengthened in this view from the fact that we see by the paper read by the clerk that since the organization of the Court of Claims, Congress has gone on and relieved officers in cases like this; and we all know that during this session bills have passed the House and Senate of a like character." He gave a list of the following officers for whose benefit such acts had been passed, viz.: Atkins, J.; Babbitt, A. W.; Barry, W. W.; Belger, J.; Blocknell, J. R.; Billings, R. R.; Brigham, H. A.; Buckner, J. F.; Clarke, E. St. Clair; Clarke, J. H.; Clinton, J.; Cocke, E. M.; widow of J. H.; Collier, T. W.; Cross, O.; Cunningham, F. E.; Cutter, G. F.; Danforth, J.; Davidson, J. W.; Dawson, G.; Defrees, J. D.; Donaldson, J. L.; Douglass, J. W.; Dyer, A. B.; Eastman, J. B.; Eiston, L. C.; Ellis, J. H.; Ewing, W. L. D.; Eyster, G.;

Fisk, J.; Gardner, E. E., widow of W. F. Gardner; Gates, S. M.; Gibbons, H. S.; Glynn, J.; Grant, Ulysses S. Mr. Wheeler's opinion prevailed so far as to secure further opportunity for consideration of these bills.

The House, Feb. 24, passed a bill to increase the pension of the widow of Brig.-Gen. A. A. Hays to \$50 a month. Mr. Bayne said: "If there be a widow in this whole Union who is entitled at this time to the consideration of the American Congress, it is the widow of Aleck Hays. No man in the Mexican war rendered more distinguished service; and I can call on his old friend, Gen. Rosecrans, and others here who will bear cheerful testimony to that fact. And no man rendered more distinguished service in the war for the suppression of the rebellion. At the head of his division he was slain in the battle of the Wilderness, leaving his widow with six children and one young son without any competency or any proper provision for their support."

The ladies of the National Relief Association present an earnest appeal to Congress on behalf of the men employed in the life-saving stations. They say that "in their work of supplying the life-saving stations with necessary articles, not furnished by Government, for the comfort and succor of shipwrecked persons, they are constantly reminded of the inadequate compensation for the service performed and risks encountered by the men to whom Government delegates the duty of life saving; and also of the total absence of provision for the wives and children of the men who, to save life, often imperil, and sometimes lose their own. Considering the mere labor performed the wages are far too low; but when the constant peril to life, and the necessity for superior skill in surfmanship are taken into account, the present compensation (\$40 a month during the active season to surfmen, and \$400 a year to keepers), is not only unjust but a disgrace to the nation." After describing the nature of the service and its importance they say: "In making this appeal for simple justice we must remind Congress that our organization, the Woman's National Relief Association, and its Blue Anchor Auxiliaries, are supplementing Government work and materially adding to the efficacy of the Life Saving Service by taking upon themselves as a branch of their benevolent operations the supply of stations with such material as is needed for the succor of persons rescued from shipwreck. In a little more than a year we have thus provided for between 50 and 60 of the most exposed localities on the sea coast and the lakes. For this reason, regarding ourselves even in a small way as co-workers with these grand men in life saving benevolence, we are emboldened, since we have nothing to ask of your honorable body for ourselves or for our association, to pray that you will relieve us of the humiliation, and them of the injustice inflicted by delay of a proper recognition of their estimable service."

## BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

H. R. 4713, by Mr. Dezenendorf, provides that lieutenants of the Navy shall receive during first five years of service when at sea duty, \$2,000; on shore duty, \$1,800; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,500; after second five years' service when at sea, \$2,200; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,700; third five years, \$2,450; on shore, \$2,250; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,900; and fourth and fifth years, \$2,700; on shore, \$2,350; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,950. Passed first assistant engineers, passed assistant surgeons, passed assistant paymasters, shall receive same pay as lieutenants, commencing from date when they commenced to receive pay as such passed first assistants.

S. 1298, by Mr. Plumb, for the relief of Stephen O'Connor: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint 2d Lieutenant Stephen O'Connor, of the 23d Infantry, late 1st lieutenant in the 23d Infantry, a 1st lieutenant of infantry in the Army of the United States, with his original rank and date of commission; and that he shall be assigned to any vacancy occurring in his grade in the infantry arm of the service. To Senate Military Committee.

S. 1300, by Mr. Logan, to authorize the appointment of John W. Chickering to the rank of 1st lieutenant: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the provisions of law regulating appointments in the Army by promotion in the line of duty are hereby suspended for the purposes of this act, and only so far as they affect John W. Chickering; and the President can, if he so desire, in the exercise of his own discretion and judgment, nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint said John W. Chickering, late 1st lieutenant in the 6th U. S. Cavalry, to the rank of 1st lieutenant in any vacancy occurring in the grade of 1st lieutenant in the cavalry arm of the service, with the date of commission held by him prior to the 27th day of January, 1875. *Provided, however*, That no pay, compensation, or allowance whatever shall ever be given to said Chickering for the time between the dismissal of the said Chickering and the date of appointment hereunder: *And provided further*, That the acceptance of any benefit under this act by the said Chickering shall be taken and construed to be by his election a bar to any claim for pay or allowances from the date of his discharge to his acceptance of a commission, if one be granted him under the provisions of this act. To Senate Military Committee.

S. 1305, by Mr. Teller (by request), to provide for the payment of female nurses during the war: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to receive and examine the claims of all volunteer female nurses who rendered service during the war, in the field or in the hospital, under the direction and control of the medical authorities of the Army. He shall establish regulations for the reception and examination of such claims, and shall require satisfactory proof of service rendered, which shall be verified as far as possible from any records on file in the War Department. Compensation for each claimant whose proof of service is found satisfactory shall be calculated at the rate of twenty-five dollars for each month of service. Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War shall from time to time report such claims to Congress for final action, with his recommendation thereon. Sec. 3. That nurses who have received twelve dollars per month shall have an additional thirteen dollars, making twenty-five dollars per month for all nurses rendering service during the war. To the Senate Military Committee.

S. 1324, by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to place Ordnance Sergeant Joseph Burkhart, United States Army, on



the retired list of the Army, with 75 per centum of the full pay and allowances of an ordnance sergeant for and during his natural life, he having served faithfully and honorably in the Army of the United States for a period of thirty-five years, and having participated in the war with Mexico and in the war of the rebellion. To Senate Military Committee.

S. 1337, by Mr. Ingalls, for the relief of Alfred Pleasanton. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the laws regulating appointments in the Army be, and they are hereby, suspended, and suspended only for the purpose of this act; and the President is hereby authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Alfred Pleasanton, of New York, late a major general of volunteers in the Army of the United States, a brevet major general in the Army of the United States, and thereupon to place him, the said Alfred Pleasanton, upon the retired list of the Army as such major general, without regard and in addition to the number now authorized by law of said retired list.

H. R. 4588, by Mr. James S. Robinson, for the relief of E. D. Wheeler. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to reinstate E. D. Wheeler, late a 1st lieutenant in the 1st Regiment U. S. Artillery, and place his name on the list of retired officers of the U. S. Army: *Provided, however*, That he shall receive no pay, compensation, or allowance of any kind, under the provisions of this act, for the time intervening between the 6th day of July, 1879, the date of his discharge from the Army, and the date of the approval of this act. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 4594, by Mr. George, authorizing full pay to Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, U. S. A., while on leave to serve in command of the Franklin search expedition in the Arctic: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That 1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d U. S. Cav., who was on leave of absence, by proper authority, from March 5, 1878, to Oct. 1, 1880, in order to take command of the Franklin search expedition in the Arctic, shall be viewed as on duty during that period, and shall be entitled to full pay and commutation of quarters thereof, and to mileage from Spotted Tail Agency, Dakota Territory (where stationed March 5, 1878), via New York City, to North Hudson's Bay, and return to Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory (where now stationed): *Provided*, That it shall appear that said Lieut. Schwatka was not furnished with quarters or commutation thereof by the United States during the period mentioned, and was not furnished with Government transportation over any of the route for which he may draw mileage under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War may require of the said Lieut. Schwatka, U. S. A., any meteorological, geographical, or other scientific reports of said Franklin search expedition in the Arctic that he may deem fit as valuable for record or deposit in Government scientific institutions, or for other purposes. But such requirements shall not be construed to the withholding of these payments upon the approval of this act. And the Paymaster-General of the Army is hereby authorized to make these payments out of any moneys on hand for pay of the Army, commutation of quarters, and mileage. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 4595, by Mr. Kelley, appropriating prize money to the officers, seamen, and marines of Admiral Farragut's fleet: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the sum of \$966,120, or so much thereof as may be found due, is hereby appropriated to the officers, seamen, and marines of Admiral Farragut's fleet, for captures made in the Mississippi River, at New Orleans, April 25, 1862, in accordance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court, October, 1874. To House Naval Committee.

H. R. 4596, by Mr. Kelley, to provide suitable arms for military schools: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be directed to have constructed, in any of the Government arsenals that he may designate, such infantry arms, combining all the modern improvements, as may in his judgment be best suited for military schools and academies; said arms not to weigh, when complete, more than six pounds each; the arms to be issued by the Secretary of War to such colleges, academies, and schools as may in his judgment be for the best interest of a proper military training of the pupils. Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War shall exact from all who may desire the use of such infantry arms good and sufficient security for the proper care and use of said arms, and for a prompt return of the same to the Government at such time and place as the Secretary of War may designate, the expenses for transportation on receiving and delivering the arms to be borne by the person or persons giving bonds for the same. Sec. 3. That all persons or institutions receiving the said arms shall comply with all and any of the requirements of the War Department, and such additional requirements as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for the proper protection of the Government. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 4618, by Mr. Tyler, provides that payments heretofore made for military services actually rendered to the United States between April 19, 1861, and August 20, 1866, shall not be invalidated or set aside because of any defect in the right of the individual to hold the office for performing the duties of which the payment was made. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 4625, by Mr. Denster, for the protection of the inmates of national soldiers' homes: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall be unlawful hereafter for any board of managers of any national soldiers' home to impose upon the inmates thereof any fine, loss of pension money, or other punishment involving pecuniary loss, as a penalty for any offence or misconduct. Sec. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage. To House Military Committee.

#### A NUCLEUS FOR A NAVY.

##### THE BILL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WAR SHIPS.

H. R.—A Bill authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the Navy of the United States, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted, etc.*: Sec. 1. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed six cruising vessels of war, the same to be constructed of open heart steel of domestic manufacture, having a tensile strength of not less than 55,000 pounds nor more than 60,000 pounds to the square inch, and a ductility in eight inches of not less than 25 per centum, said vessels to be provided with sail power and full steam power. Two of said vessels shall be of not less than 5,000 nor more than 6,000 tons displacement, and shall have the highest attainable speed, and not less than an average speed at sea of 15 knots per hour under steam alone, and shall each be armed with four breech-loading rifled cannon of full power of not less than 8-inch calibre, and not more than 21 breech-loading rifled cannon of full power of not less than 6-inch calibre. Four of said vessels shall be of not less than 4,300 nor more than 4,700 tons displacement, and shall have the highest attainable speed, and not less than an average speed at sea of 14 knots per hour under steam alone, and shall each be armed with four breech-loading rifled cannon of full power of not less than 8-inch calibre, and not more than 15 breech-loading rifled cannon of full power of not less than 6-inch calibre; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby further

authorized and directed to cause to be constructed one steam ram, having a displacement of not more than 2,000 tons, to have an average speed at sea of not less than 13 knots per hour, and to be constructed of steel of the quality and kind above named; and four steam cruising torpedo-boats, not exceeding in length 125 feet each, and having a maximum speed of not less than 21 knots per hour; and four steam harbor torpedo-boats, not exceeding in length 100 feet each, and having a maximum speed of not less than 17 knots per hour; all of said torpedo-boats to be constructed of steel of the quality and kind hereinbefore designated; and there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$10,000,000 to be expended under the direction of said Secretary of the Navy for the construction of said six cruising vessels of war, the engines, boilers, and armament, the said steam ram, its engines and boilers, and the said torpedo-boats, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be immediately available on the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. The Secretary is hereby empowered and directed to organize a board of naval officers and experts for his advice and assistance, to be called the Naval Board of Advice and Survey, to serve during the period required for the construction, armament, and trial of the vessels hereby authorized to be constructed, and no longer. Said board shall consist of five officers on the active list of the Navy in the line or in the staff, to be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy without reference to rank, and with reference only to character, experience, knowledge, and skill, and two persons of established reputation and standing, experts in science and in the arts of shipbuilding, steam engineering, and naval ordnance, to be selected from civil life and employed for this sole duty by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be paid such sum out of the appropriation hereby made not exceeding \$50,000 as he may direct, provided, however, that no person shall be a member of said board who has any interest, direct or indirect, in any invention, device, or process, patented or otherwise, to be used in the construction of said vessels, their engines, boilers, or armament. It shall be the duty of said board to advise and assist the Secretary of the Navy, in his office or elsewhere, in all matters referred to them by him relative to the designs, models, plans, specifications, and contracts for said vessels in all their parts and relative to the materials to be used therein and the construction thereof, and especially to the harmonious adjustment, respectively, of their hulls, machinery, and armament, and they shall examine all materials to be used in said vessels, and inspect the work on the same as it progresses, and have general supervision thereof under the direction of said Secretary. But said board shall have no power to make or enter into any contracts, to direct or control any officer of the Navy, the chief of any bureau of the Navy, or any contractor, but shall in all things be subject to the order and direction of said Secretary.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to cause one-half in number, as near as may be, of the vessels hereby authorized to be constructed, including their engines and boilers, to be built in the Navy-yards of the United States having the best facilities for the work, and to cause the other half to be built, in whole or in part, by contract; *Provided, however*, that if it shall be found to be impracticable to build one-half of said vessels in the Navy-yards without the expenditure of money for the necessary tools or plant beyond the amount now appropriated or hereafter to be appropriated and made available for that purpose, during the next fiscal year, then the same or any part thereof may be built by contract, and the cannon and their carriages, for the armament of said vessels may be built by contract or partly by contract and partly in the Navy-yards having the facilities therefor, as the Secretary of the Navy may determine. The Secretary of the Navy shall require of all persons contracting for the building of said vessels, their engines, boilers or armament, bonds with approved sureties for the faithful performance of such contract, and he shall retain at least 20 per centum of the contract price until the contract is completed and the work accepted.

Sec. 4. Neither of the vessels hereby authorized to be built shall be contracted for or commenced until full and complete detailed drawings and specifications thereof, in all its parts, including the hull, engines and boilers, shall have been provided or adopted by the Navy Department, and shall have been approved in writing by the said Naval Board of Advice, or by a majority of the members thereof, and by the Secretary of the Navy; and after said drawings and specifications have been provided, adopted and approved as aforesaid, and the work has been commenced or a contract made for it, it shall not be changed in any respect when the cost of such change shall in the construction exceed \$100, except upon the approval of said Naval Board of Advice, or a majority of the members thereof, in writing, and upon the written order of the Secretary of the Navy, and if changes are thus made, the actual cost thereof and the damages caused thereby shall be ascertained, estimated and determined by said board, and in any contract made pursuant to this act, it shall be provided in the terms thereof that the contractor shall be bound by the determination of said board, or by a majority thereof, as to the amount of the increased or diminished compensation said contractor shall be entitled to receive, if any, in consequence of such change or changes.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to cause either or any of the six cruising vessels of war aforesaid to be provided with interior defective steel armor, if the same upon full investigation shall seem to be practicable and desirable, and if the same shall be approved by said board or a majority thereof in writing. Before any of the vessels hereby authorized shall be contracted for or commenced the Secretary of the Navy shall, by proper notice, invite all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam engines, boilers and ordnance, having or controlling regular establishments, and being engaged in the business, all officers of the Navy, and especially all naval constructors, steam engineers and ordnance officers of the Navy having plans, models, or designs of any vessel of the classes hereby authorized, or of any part thereof, within any given period not exceeding sixty days, to submit the same to said board; and it shall be the duty of said board to carefully and fully examine the same, and to hear any proper explanation thereof, and to report to the Secretary of the Navy in writing whether in their opinion any such plan, model or design, or any suggestions therein is worthy of adoption in the construction of any of the said vessels, their engines, boilers or armament; and if in such construction any such plan, model, design or suggestion shall be adopted, for the use of which any citizen not an officer of the Navy would have a just claim for compensation, the Secretary of the Navy shall report the facts to Congress, with a statement of the amount which, in his opinion, should be paid to such person.

#### THE CASE OF MARK WALKER.

As we reported last week the bill, S. 397, to restore and retire Mark Walker, late 1st lieutenant, 19th Infantry, was on Thursday, Feb. 24, recommended by the Senate to the Committee on Military Affairs. In the debate which led to this result, Mr. Ingalls said: "The

bill I believe proposes to put the beneficiary on the retired list. It is another instance of the process of demoralization in the Army and Navy of the United States that has been progressing with constantly accelerating ratio for the last six or eight years. It appears from the report in this case that Mark Walker, in command of his company, was found drunk, in a state of absolute mental irresponsibility, without any extenuating circumstances. The only pretence of anything in his favor is that it was about Christmas time when everybody got drunk; and that the tendency to hilarity at that time was so extraordinary that it ought to be considered a valid excuse for the commanding officer of a company to so far forget his obligation to his country and to the oath he had taken as to become drunk himself. The proof was so clear that he pleaded guilty and was dismissed by a court-martial without any recommendation whatever to mercy. I have seen it stated somewhere in the public prints that out of seventy dismissals from the service for drunkenness during the past administration, more than forty were restored by the absolute intervention of the executive power of pardon to the places from which they had been dismissed; and that was a temperance administration! Now, Mr. President, I venture to say in the first place that no officer who has been dismissed from the service for drunkenness ought ever to be restored. It is an offence so totally inconsistent with every obligation of a soldier that when it has once been fully proved it never ought to be forgiven; and I will add further that the course that was taken by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army during the last administration did more to demoralize the morale and discipline and more to degrade the public service than a hundred defeats in open battle would have done. I suppose, sir, that it will be superfluous to attempt to resist this additional step in the process of demoralization and degradation. I do propose to call for the yeas and nays upon the passage of this bill, but I felt it to be incumbent upon me not to permit this bill to pass without calling attention to the fact of the extraordinary nature of the circumstances presented in the report, and protesting so far as my voice can do it against the further continuation of this demoralizing and degrading process."

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blair plead that Walker was not "a sinner above all who dwell in Jerusalem," that he should be selected for this punishment. Mr. Harrison dwelt upon his excellent record during the war, and urged that this was his only offence, and that there was no suggestion of a habit of this kind; "but being at a frontier post he yielded so far to the conviviality of a Christmas eve occasion that at the retreat roll call of his company he was found under the influence of liquor." "Now sir," said Mr. Blair, "to pick out this man and for this comparatively trivial offence to stamp upon him, to obliterate him from the Army, to refuse to show him anything like mercy when there is no man who does not need mercy for some fault or other, I think would be belittling the great motives which lie at the foundation of the successful prosecution of the temperance reform in this country."

Mr. Edmunds said: "It does seem to me that it is carrying forgiveness for intoxication of an Army officer while on duty a good ways, to leave him the comforts of peace and civil life for four years, while his brethren are exposed to all the peril of the service on the frontier, and then decorate him for that offence by putting him back exactly where he was before, over their heads."

Mr. Sherman said: "I would far rather restore an Army officer to his rank in the Army on the active list, where he will have a chance to show by active service that he has changed his habits and redeemed his character; but to put a man on the retired list is to exclude from that list a soldier who may have passed untarnished twenty or twenty-five years of honorable service. I know now and I see in my mind's eye a captain who served through the war, a graduate of West Point, who is a captain in the Army, disabled after long service, with medical certificates to show that if he is retained at his present post he will undoubtedly die of his wounds, and all he prays for is to be put on the retired list. He is now far off, and has been there in some of the most difficult service of the Army among the Indians. All that he prays for from this Government is to be put on the retired list. He has passed through all his life without blemish, without any court-martial, or any accusation. It seemed to me when that case was presented to me that it was a very proper one, and that it might be easy for me to get him put on the retired list; but I was told at once that it could not be done; there are only so many vacancies on the list, and it is probable that certain retirements by retiring officers of the highest grade will fill up the list to three (?) hundred, and this poor captain must remain where he is."

"The injustice of this kind of legislation is very great indeed; and one of the objections I had to the bill that passed yesterday was that General Grant, under the language of the bill as it stood during the day, would have crowded off some worthy soldier who had served with honor and fidelity in the regular line during many years, and looked to the retired list as the home and refuge for his disability. But that was amended upon my motion so as to make his case an exception, and to add it to the number of three (?) hundred; and on account of the high and eminent services of General Grant I was very glad indeed to vote for him after his bill was so amended that his retirement did not count against the officer of the regular Army who is now earning his retired pension."

"Without knowing anything about the merits of this case, and with a willingness to pardon this offence, committed four years ago under peculiar circumstances, the objection I have to the bill is that it places this officer who had been cashiered in a position where an officer who had served faithfully without fault cannot get. You must either enlarge without limit the list of retired officers or you must cease to put, by acts of legislation, these hard cases on the retired list to crowd out officers who have served honorably, without fault during 20 or 25 years of service."



## RETIRING EX-OFFICERS.

THE members of the two Houses of Congress had an opportunity last week to give expression to their opinions on the subject of the retired list of the Army, and it is interesting to see what they had to say. Judging from the votes, as well as from the speeches, Congress would seem to be well settled in the opinion that the present list of 400 should be reserved for officers already in the Service, and that any retirements of ex-officers should be in excess of that limit. The bill retiring General Grant was expressly amended in the Senate before its passage so as to provide that his retirement should be "in addition to the number now authorized by law." Objection being made in the House to allowing Maj. Chambliss to occupy the place intended for some officer now in service, Mr. Bragg said: "He will be retired by special act of Congress; and as, I think, the Department construes the limit that is placed upon the retired list as a limit intended to apply to retirements made in regular order under the laws controlling the Department and regulating retirements, this will stand as a case of special retirement. Even were it not so, the fact that there is a limit is no reason why we who made the limit and have the power of removing it should hesitate one moment in removing it when we find a case deserving of such action."

The argument against the retirement of Gen. Grant, with those who did not urge his political record against him, was based upon this ground. Mr. Bayard said: This general law for the retirement of officers who have seen long service or have been disabled, not only is a relief to them, but it is a relief for their juniors in rank and service who in a time of profound peace have but two avenues by which they are to escape from a prolonged and painful retention in their former rank. I hold in my hand a letter, received by me the other day from an officer of the United States Army on the frontier. His is but one case, and I will read his own statement:

I was appointed to West Point in 1855. I graduated in 1860 (the course was then five years.) I was appointed a brevet 2d Lieut. in the 4th Infantry, and the next year promoted to the 8th Infantry. I was appointed a Captain in June, 1864, since which time I have been in that rank seventeen years and seven months; there are at present twenty-nine captains on the list above me, two captains only were promoted to majorities last year. At that rate of promotion I would not be a Major for fourteen years.

That is seventeen and fourteen—nearly thirty-two years for this officer in the grade of Captain.

I would state that I was in the field during the entire late war. I was wounded twice and three times brevetted for gallantry in action, as the records of the War Department will show. Since the war I have served on the frontier, most of the time in command of posts. When I left Arizona three years ago with my regiment I was in command of Fort Apache (the scene of the recent Indian difficulties) the largest post in the Department of Arizona, (a Lieut.-Col's command), and if anything can be more hopeless than my case is now with reference to promotion. I would like to know what it is. I would also state that there are one hundred and five captains of Infantry who have served over fifteen years as captains.

Mr. Logan in reply urged the same view of the law as that presented by Mr. Bragg in the House. He said: "This bill provides that all laws which would prohibit this are repealed for this express purpose; it does not add to or take from the retired list at all. This is a special act providing for a repeal for this purpose; so that it does not affect the retired list."

In the debate in the House on the bill to place Wm. P. Chambliss, late major 4th Cavalry, on the retired list, with the rank of major (passed by the House on Friday, Feb. 24.) Mr. Sparks took strong ground against restoration to the Army. He said: "These applications are now pouring in upon us at a rapidly increasing rate; application after application is already presented, and if you open the doors in this manner by the passage of this bill where they will end it is difficult to foresee. . . . I think to grant such an application would be an outrage upon the people whom we represent. If under the circumstances here presented we put this man upon the retired list, hundreds upon hundreds of applications will be following close upon this, all presenting reasons equally strong, and urging services equally meritorious in the applicants in order to get themselves placed upon the retired list to live high at public expense."

Mr. Steele said: "There is not one single charge against this man of any kind. His record is brilliant all the way through. The only question is whether we will retire him now instead of his having been retired as he might have been under the law in 1867. It has been said upon this floor that the restoration of this gallant officer might be opposed because I, forsooth, opposed the restoration of Kirby. The cases are not similar, and I venture the prediction, and I stake my reputation on it, that while we are working on this officer's bill he is not lying drunk in this city."

Later on Mr. Sparks said:

The gentleman from Indiana, my colleague on the Committee on Military Affairs (Mr. Steele), as I am informed, in closing his speech on this occasion, made some reference to some action of mine touching another case that was recently before the House. I say I am informed (for I did not hear the gentleman) that he made a statement which insinuated that while I opposed this soldier claim I was ready on another occasion to vote for another soldier who was lying around this city drunk. Am I correct in that? The gentleman is present and I ask him.

Mr. Steele.—I stated that I had been told this bill would be opposed because of my antagonism to the bill for the restoration of Kirby.

Mr. Sparks.—Was that all you stated?

Mr. Steele.—That is what I said in that regard. I also said that the cases were not similar; that I would stake my reputation on the fact that this officer is not lying drunk here while we are considering his bill.

Mr. Sparks.—I am afraid the gentleman has hardly fairly answered my question. The gentleman evidently alluded to me. If the gentleman means that because he favors or

opposes any case that I would favor or oppose one, that I would be influenced by any such consideration as that, I must say that the gentleman has no conception of the character of the man to whom he alludes. I care not how the gentleman votes, or for whom he votes, or whose case he advocates. It is no concern of mine.

But the man who would insinuate that I would advocate on this floor the claim of any one, knowing or believing him to be an unworthy man, slanders me and falsifies every act of my life. No, sir; if I have ever voted for or advocated in this House the claim of any unworthy man I have been overreached in my estimate of him, for I have certainly believed him to be worthy.

Mr. Steele dwelt upon Major Chambliss's gallant record during the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion. "In 1861," he said, "after serving in Texas in the spring of that year, we find him here, and owing to his trustworthy qualities his battalion was placed in the United States Treasury to protect it against threatening surroundings. And, Mr. Chairman, well did he perform his duty. With his comrades in arms, his brother officers from all parts of the South appealing to him to join them, he remained faithful to his trust, and his response was always like that of a faithful soldier, that he would on no account admit their right to the Treasury or the capital of the United States, and that it was his duty to remain and defend the capital, let what would follow. June, 1862, found him at Gaines's Mills. The enemy had massed a very heavy force upon the right of our line. Imminent danger was threatening us, and Major Chambliss and his command of barely two hundred men were the only force we could find to oppose them. He was ordered to charge. An order to such a man meant victory or death; and of those two hundred men charging on that line there were only eight or ten who came off without being wounded or having suffered death. Major Chambliss was wounded in the back, right in the midst of the enemy. He had eight buck shot in his body and four other gun shot wounds. He lay on the field of battle there ten days in the rain or under the scorching sun. He went to Richmond, and there lay in hospital broken out all over with erysipelas, so that his body was literally painted all over with iodine. As Gen. McClellan says, he escaped death as by a miracle."

The retired list of the Army is, Mr. Bragg argued, after a similar description of the services of Major Chambliss, intended for just such men. "Now," he said, "shall such an officer as that, with broken health and a shattered constitution, a man who has given the best years of his life to the service of the Government—shall he be told that because he gave up \$187.50 a month and has received in lieu of it for but a portion of the time since the sum of \$26 a month, we have no place for him, but that we have places for men who have been dismissed and cashiered for drunkenness and for non-performance of duty? I trust that such is not the sense of this House; but that this soldier, and all others who may be standing in the same position which he stands in, may not appeal to this Government and have their appeals unheard and unanswered."

In the discussion in the Senate on the bill to place Herman Biggs on the retired list, which came up on Wednesday, similar sentiments were expressed. Senator Hawley said of the list: "I do not know how that will strike Congress, but I myself wish that it might be enlarged. The Senator says these gentlemen have been serving the country since the war, while Biggs and others have been out. I say that Capt. Biggs has been serving the country for seventeen years suffering under a severe wound, and there are very few officers who have been serving the country with so much suffering and pain to themselves as he has for these dozen years and more, and especially for five or six years, during which this wound had become extremely painful."

He showed that full provision for the physical wants of enlisted men was made in the Soldier's Homes, saying: "You take the private soldier who is in the situation of Capt. Biggs and provide for his every want. Now Biggs receives not enough to pay his doctor's bills, absolutely bankrupt and broken down with his wound. He might have been placed on the retired list when he resigned; he ought to have sought that relief; but he thought he could save you the money, and now in his agony and poverty he finds he cannot longer do it, and he would like to go on the retired list. That is the whole case. I admit the difficulties of it, but there has got to be some better provision made. Give the officer at least as good a chance as you give the private soldier."

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Our American brethren, when they are 'i' the vein,' are not bad at boasting. Their eagle cries louder than the Gallic cock can crow, and its scream leaves the roar of the lion and the bark of the bulldog nowhere. In a late number of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of New York, there is a copy of a song, 'sung before the Corporation of New York in 1815,' about the frigate *Constitution*, which knocks our 'tow-row, tow-row' of the British Grenadiers' into a cocked hat. The gallant craft is more famous than the *Argo*, or any name that 'Greece could boast and do her most,' and 'neat hammocks gave made of the wave, for Britons to be wrapped in.'"

LORD Dunsany discussing in the *Nineteenth Century* the channel tunnel project says: We believe in moral force, and we do not for one moment contemplate the possibility of any Continental government being criminal enough to have any wish to invade England. "Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first drive mad," would certainly have been the German's instant thought. "Their wet ditch has so completely saved Englishmen from the necessity of contemplating the danger of war that they never do consider it at all, and they do not study the experiences of other countries or applying them to themselves. They do not realize that the question now is whether the very cause which has saved them from the necessity of taking into account the possibility of war shall or shall not be removed."

## LIFE IN BOGOTA.

THE interesting description which follows of life at the military school in Bogota, Colombia, is from a private letter from Col. Lemly, "Director Jefe de Estudios and Coronel Ejecutivo de la Guardia Colombiana," better known to his comrades in this country as Lieut. Lemly, of the 3d U. S. Artillery:

CAMP LOPEZ, Dec. 10, 1881.

"Why have I never written you of the school, my duties," etc., you ask? The truth is, I have barely had time. I send you an occasional assurance of my good health and contentment; but this morning, guard-mounting over and the day's work fairly inaugurated, I am going to devote an hour or more to a consideration of your questions. To begin with the beginning, although two resignations left me the first of my class in Spanish, I arrived in Barranquilla unable to speak a word of that beautiful language. Ten years had elapsed since I opened an Ollendorf, and I was too seriously incommode by the Gulf Stream and a "chapped sea" in the Caribbean to think of studying during the voyage. In the Magdalena and crossing the Cordilleras I had a little practice, to be sure; but when, a few days after my arrival, I received orders from the Secretary of War to report for duty to Brig.-Gen. Lopez (for whom our camp is named), the Director of the *Escuela de Ingenieria Civil y Militar*, then temporarily established in the old convent of La Candelaria, I obeyed with a "fear and trembling" little creditable to a West Pointer. I liked my future chief from the first; though not a learned man, he was the most urbane of gentlemen, a good organizer, and instinctively a soldier. Descending into the large *patio*, he introduced me to my future class—about sixty boys, from fifteen to twenty years of age. There were pure whites (*blancos de castilla*), Indians, negroes from the coast, and every shade of *mestizo*. The general politely signified that I might proceed with my first drill, and for a moment I envied Nichols his game leg in the Hotel Violet. What could I do? I had never seen a Spanish Tactics in my life! In this second of time I was irresistibly reminded of my own "sep" experience of twelve years before; of poor Dudley and Hoag—gallant young soldiers for whom "taps" was sounded in the very "reveille" of their career; of handsome Duval, and—I would have given my kingdom, or anybody else's, indifferently, "for a horse," or for a dozen yearling corporals! I had been unhappy before, but this was worse than the Rosebud, Belle Fourche, and two or three Black Hills combined.

In my choicest recollections of Professor de Janon I mildly insinuated that their position was not that of a soldier, at least not according to Upton; and then I showed them *la posicion militar*, correcting manually the defects of each. This was the first of a series of pantomimic lessons with which my unruly English tongue forced me to begin, and of which "setting up" (*ejercicios para el desarrollo del cuerpo*)—I could find no shorter term) formed a part. Of course, I was in uniform—one of Hatfield's—and, do you know, I think Bulwer was more than half right when he wrote: "There is no diplomacy more subtle than that of dress." I mean to say that I instantly gained their respect and attention, and could not have done so in a slouch hat and chevot. It was not my Spanish! The *Guardia Colombiana* revels in gold lace and colors of a very French "make-up"; but my plain blouse pleased, and, made double-breasted, with trousers of the same dark blue, black striped, was accepted as the model for the first uniform of the school. The cap, of like color, bore a golden star and the silver letters "E. M." (*Escuela Militar*); but all this has now been succeeded by the regular cadet gray, with bell buttons (made by Devlin and Co.), white belts, red sashes, etc.

Well, time jogged along, and by dint of hard study, not unaccompanied by midnight vigils, I began to speak and understand Spanish. Nichols convalesced, joined me, and assumed the most difficult and thankless part of the instruction—that of the officers of the army. One night, as you will remember, we experienced such a revolt as could only have occurred in a South American college. Incensed by sundry punishments that had been inflicted by several of the native officers of the school, my little company mutinied, broke into the armory, and at the point of the bayonet, amid an uncomfortable whistling of bullets, drove their faucied offenders out of the second story windows into the street. As an evidence of their determination, I need only mention that they had previously barricaded the *porton*, or main entrance, and posted sentinels, with the intention of resisting the troops that they knew would be sent to quell the disturbance; but, before the arrival of the latter, I had the good fortune to disarm all of them, with the exception of the ringleader, who, seeing the game was up, calmly drew off his shoe, and placing the muzzle of the Remington against his forehead, his great toe upon the trigger, blew his brains out with the cleanest shot I ever saw. Next morning his poor mother accidentally encountered the lifeless trunk as it was being conveyed from the building to the adjacent hospital.

Our little school was almost "nipped in the bud" by this catastrophe, but the examinations and drills in December gave such general satisfaction, that we began the year under the brightest auspices. In addition to my duties as professor, I was appointed commandant of cadets, having made a translation of the U. S. M. A. Regulations, which were accepted by the director and approved by the Secretary of War. Our numerical system of "marks," the method of computing the "standing," etc., were also adapted, and gradually have been appropriated by the National University and the principal colleges of Bogota.

We removed from La Candelaria to a building located near El Palacio (President's mansion), and the Plaza de Bolivar, that had formerly been a monastery, and whose



long and gloomy corridors and deeply arched door-ways still bearing "J. H. S." in monogram upon the wall above, were in marked contrast to the 175 uniformed youngsters that thronged them. At last I had my wished-for yearling corporals—"plebes" of five months; and well they served me. A battalion of three companies was organized, and the West Point system of reports, inspections, etc., introduced. One morning my "old" officer of the day informed me that he had been compelled to place cadet — in the dark prison over night and had deprived him of his bed for "highly insubordinate conduct;" and upon inquiry I found that the offender, evidently impressed by the red sash and chevrons of the aforesaid O. D., had only asked, "Que tal, ginetas?" or in Cadet slang, "How are you, stripes?"

#### THE COLOMBIAN ARMY AND TACTICS.

The young Colombian is naturally a soldier, and the greatest impatience was manifested by the "new cadets" to receive the Remington. After a certain amount of squad drill they were duly gratified, and I now began to put into practical application my translation of our tactics. To write a valuable work upon strategy, I believe the author must possess the qualifications usually accorded a good general, although he may never have commanded troops; to originate a successful system of tactics, he must have handled his squad, platoon, company, battalion and—but beyond this I cannot speak of my own knowledge or experience, and will say nothing. If I came to Bogota thinking chiefly to teach, I have found there was much to be learned. Since the days of Charles V. we have had no better infantry than the Spanish, and recognizing much that was excellent in the antiquated method in practice here, I have been content to make my work rather one of assimilation or adaptation.

The enlisted man of the Colombian army is invariably an Indian from Cundinamarca, Bayaca, or Santander, and is recruited much as they lasso wild cattle upon the plains of Casanare. He is fearless and blindly obedient; is short, an excellent machine soldier. Well led and properly armed, he would be unconquerable in his native Andes. The manual of arms and bayonet exercise by the crack battalions of the Colombian army is better than anything of the kind I have ever seen elsewhere. At a signal from the officer in charge, the band strikes up a *pasillo*, always beautiful and well adapted in cadence to the purpose; while the manual is executed with remarkable precision and uniformity, in time with the music. This is at parade; under ordinary circumstances they do equally well by voice. Their alignment when marching is perfect, but the step is too short, and the individual soldier too crowded. The drum is used not only to enliven the march and mark the cadence (for which purpose a single tap corresponds to each step), but, like the bugle, to replace the command of execution, which is indicated by a prescribed and distinct motion of the sword. The preparatory command is invariably by voice. These features and many others I have introduced into my translation of the tactics, and I am satisfied that the manual is best learned in this manner. Will any one maintain that troops do not march better by music, or that the latter unfits them for marching without it? It certainly adds greatly to the manual at parade; and since the latter is purely a ceremony, as such it should be rendered as beautiful and interesting as possible. I remember seeing the corps of cadets convulsed with laughter the first time poor "Dad" — (who had lost his voice in the service of his country) was officer in charge; and who does not recall similar instances of squeaky commands and a correspondingly poor execution?

I have added the shoulder and support from an order, both long and therefore graceful movements; and why not? Did you never wonder at the interposition of the carry? The first position in each is the same as from the latter. *Rindan* I have introduced, because necessary in a Catholic country where the troops go to mass; and a very pretty scene is my *batalloncito* kneeling, heads uncovered and bowed, bayonets fixed and rifles advanced, the butts upon the ground, etc., on Sunday mornings in San Carlos. The shoulder of the Colombian army is our support, but with the butt resting in the left hand—a useful change for rifles without a hammer. This, with ground arms and a peculiar fix, charge, and unfixed bayonets, I have preserved. Upon parade the battalion ordinarily executes the entire manual, firing one volley of blank cartridges standing, one kneeling, and five by file lying down if in single rank. In double rank, the latter is executed by the front lying down and the rear kneeling. During this time the band changes from a *pasillo* to a *bambuco*, returning again to the former while the cadets rise, salute and perhaps stack, all in strict time with the music. With the Peabody-Martini rifle generally adopted, we shall have to manoeuvre almost entirely in single rank and make intervals in the line of battle by forming groups in columns of files perpendicular thereto, two and three deep, lying down, kneeling, and standing. A very pretty movement is effected during the manual by forming close order again, and then in single rank by both flanks at double time, the band continuing to play, though in proper cadence, while it marches to a position in rear of the centre. Upon forming line the battalion lies down, opens fire by file, rises under cover of the smoke, and when clear exposes a line of stacks. I have also varied this by replacing the lying down by volley by divisions at double time, all with music. Only by this means have I succeeded in pleasing and competing with the army. At first it was necessary to drill patiently by the numbers, each tap of the snare drum, in a peculiar roll called *suplemento á la caja*, indicating a movement; now, with the band, each tap of the bass drum is the signal for the fire or for the uniform execution of all the motions pertaining to the position in question. But enough and too much of tactics.

I omitted to state that I passed my first vacation partly travelling among the Indians of Bayaca, and

partly visiting a friend at his *hacienda* in the beautiful valley of Ocuca.

On July 4, our beloved General Lopez died, and greatly to my surprise I was appointed *Director Jefe de Estudios* and *Coronel efectivo de la Guardia Colombiana*, though the former was necessarily *pro tempore* and the latter *ad honorem*, because of my obligations to our own Government. In neither capacity have I ever accepted pay, but I have continued to direct the school while awaiting the result of an application to Congress for permission to exercise the functions of the former and accept the title of the latter.

#### A WEST POINT AMONG THE ANDES.

During the past year I have had occasion to be greatly impressed by the intelligence of the Colombian youth, and especially is he quick of apprehension in the study of the abstract sciences and of the languages. Calculus, that pit-fall to our unsuspecting furloughman, is mere play for him, although his text is the original *Cours d'Analyse de Sturm*. The lack of Spanish text books in the higher branches of mathematics, physics, and engineering has necessitated the adoption of French treatises in all the principal colleges of South America, as was formerly the case at West Point; and while this fact presents many disadvantages, they are perhaps counterbalanced by the enforced application, the better digestion and retention of what is learned, and the acquirement of an important foreign tongue. I have had to "brush up" Aguel's Tabular System. There are few educated Colombians that do not speak fluently two or more languages.

I have said that we occupied a building in the very heart of the city—fancy West Point on Union Square! Of the 175 cadets, 70 are appointed from the army; 30 by and from the different States; 25 *ordenanzas* by the President, and the remainder are *pensionados particulares*. The official students receive their board, books, uniform, and \$10 per month. The former is contracted for by the Government, and at present costs \$8.70! Notwithstanding the low price, the daily routine is *desayuno*, consisting of bread and chocolate or coffee at 6 A. M.; breakfast at 10 A. M. of soup, beef-steak, bread, fried potatoes and plantains and an egg, followed by coffee or chocolate; dinner at 3 P. M. of soup, meat, potatoes, rice, fresh vegetables, dessert, and once a week fruit; supper at 6:30 P. M. of *dulce* (preserved fruit, etc.), bread, tea or chocolate.

As I write the companies (there are four in camp, for symmetry) march out upon the color line to form stacks. Confining myself to the arrangement of the tents (which bear the same Mount Vernon brand as our own and were bought of Sprague and Co., Phila.), I can almost imagine myself by the side of old Fort Clinton again. Harrington, who went down with Custer upon the Little Big Horn, about a day's ride from where we lay awaiting the 5th Cavalry, was my last tent-mate. Wetmore and Carr, who lived together in the other officer's tent of Co. C, are both out of service. Here I occupy a "Hospital" with a fly in front and a "wall" behind for a bedroom. Opposite me, writing a general order for the evening's parade, is *El Secretario*, a handsome fellow, a major in the *Guardia Colombiana*, whose position in the school is analogous to that of the adjutant U. S. M. A., and who has been invaluable to me in that capacity. I go out and look about me. The flag that floats above us is not the "Stars and Stripes," but consists of those broad bars of yellow, blue and red respectively, typical of the separation by the ocean of the bloodthirsty Spaniard from the golden shores of Colombia.

To the front extends the beautiful *sahana* of Bogota, entirely surrounded by mountains; upon the left lies the city, separated from us by half a league, and the Rio Arzobispo; upon the right, Chapinero and its cathedral of *Nostra Senora de Lourdes* at about the same distance; behind Monserrate and Guadalupe, both crowned by churches and enveloped in clouds, while the nearest habitation, the *quinta* of La Saiedad, is nearly hidden in a grove of eucalyptus.

#### THE LEMLYOITOS HAVE A FIESTA DE TORAS.

The inspector, a colonel of the general staff of the army, and who resigned his position as aide-de-camp to the General-in-Chief, to accept that which he holds in the school, saunters over from his tent and calls my attention to a commotion in front of camp. He is a very courteous gentleman, and though my senior in years and rank, the thorough and zealous manner in which he performs every duty, makes me doubt if he even suspects it. Presently appears the cadet officer of the day, a young *Caucano*, who won a medal in the revolution of 1876, and blacker than Smith, Napier, or any "cullud cadet" I ever saw at the Point. He is one of my favorite lieutenants: there is but one color line in my camp—that occupied by the stacks. He informs me that the Secretary of War has sent two young *toras* to the battalion, and requests permission to extend the line of sentinels sufficiently to the northward to enable the cadets to *torrear*, that is, have a bull fight. I have seen bull fights, was present at Las Cruces when one poor fellow was instantly killed and two others horribly mutilated, and am not prepared to turn these animals loose among my 175 *Lemlyoitos*, as they are called, but the inspector checks a determined negative by informing me that it is a Colombian custom for schools to have a *paseo* occasionally, indulge in such sport, and afterwards kill the beasts and roast the meat. At this juncture I hear the guard turned out for the Secretary of War, and hasten to meet him, and a moment later the General-in-Chief appears. No salutes are given, their visits being both unexpected and unofficial. Other *caballeros* follow: the American and German Ministers, resident, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, and the French *Chanciller* or Secretary of Legation. The American and German consuls also arrived, accompanied by ladies, and a photographer fortunately presenting himself at this moment, we formed a group under and about my tent fly, and had a picture taken, that I will send you for the choice exotics it contains. Meanwhile pre-

parations have been made for the *toras*, and the lively strains that come floating from our band warn us that the fun has begun. This endures for an hour or more, and greatly to my satisfaction but one hospital case occurs, although several cadets are tossed. I feel the hot blast from the nostrils of the infuriated animal as I hastily enter the visitor's tent, and sigh for a house-top. The poor beasts are now lassoed, led a short distance from camp, slaughtered and stripped of their hides by the cadets themselves, who, distributing the flesh among their tired and hungry companions, build fires and in a short time are thoroughly enjoying their *carne asada*. The rest of us, augmented by many officers of the army who have been attracted by the *fiesta de toras*, return to my tent for luncheon.

Later, the band plays an early *retreta* for an hour, during which the cadets dance with dark-eyed *senoritas*, who have come to see the parade, and thus closes the "red letter" day of our camp calendar, *hasta la fecha*. These camp "hops" remind me of one night at Red Cloud Agency, shortly after the death of Crazy Horse. Genial Col. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, gallant Col. Henry and his charming wife, and many other agreeable people were there, and we danced upon a rough flooring covered with tent flies, in two hospital tents united and beautifully decorated. Here the same arrangement exists, but the greater part prefer the green turf of the parade ground.

I am finishing this long letter a few hours later. *Silencio* has sounded, and I hear the clatter of the equipments and the steady tread of an approaching squad: "Quien vive?" "Colombia." "Quo gentes?" "Sus defensores;" and then follows the transmission of orders in a low tone, the quick voice of the *cabo* in command, and the relief moves on and out of hearing. Our *santo* to-night is Bolivar. Presently the number is passed: "Numero uno!" "Numero dos; alerta!" "Numero tres; alerta!" and so on, when No. 1 adds for the benefit of the sleepy *sargento* in the guard tent, "Alerta!" Every ten minutes this is repeated; and, though very unlike our "No. 5, eleven o'clock and all's well," it carries me back in fancy to those beautiful nights upon the Hudson, and—but my reverie is interrupted by "La *ansencia*" from two *bandatas*, two *tiples* and a guitar. At no time has music seemed so sweet as now, and I welcome Captain Primitivo of our band and his companions with a *capita* of "Tres Estrellas," and afterwards they delighted me with my other favorite "El *Capricho*." I take a last look at this lovely tropical night—the Great Bear upon my right hand, the Southern Cross upon the left—and wrapping into my blankets upon the ground (for I take a pride in sleeping, as do those lads yonder in the A tents), I confess to myself that I am more than half content with our little West Point, 9,000 feet up among the Andes.

So unsatisfactory was the report of the late English Tonnage Commission that it is probable another will be appointed.

52,487 cases of disease and injury were entered on the sick list of the British navy in 1880; a ratio of 1,172.36 in the force of 44,770 afloat; an increase of 55.46 per thousand over 1879. The deaths were 563, or 12.57 per thousand, an increase of 3.99 per thousand, due to the loss of the *Atalanta*, aside from which the rate would have been 6.34 per thousand, or a decrease of 2.24. The death rate from disease alone was 4.62 against 6.23 in 1879.

It is proposed to assimilate the British and Indian medical services.

The Russian Admiralty has just given orders for the construction of eight new torpedo boats on an improved principle at Cronstadt. Ten large and twelve small torpedo cutters are to be added to the German navy, at the cost of 17,100,000 marks. Of this amount, 3,136,000 marks has already been expended. The Naval Budget further provides for the expenditure of 600,000 marks on fitting out three small torpedo boats, and 1,500,000 marks on furnishing with torpedoes various men-of-war. The discipline code of the Russian navy has just been subjected to a thorough revision at the hands of a number of naval and legal experts; the punishments have been greatly lightened, and many abolished altogether.

Two Armstrong guns have been shipped to Port Jackson, New South Wales, and will be mounted *en barbette* behind earthen parapets for the defence of that harbor. They are 10-in. 25-ton guns, fire charges of powder of 180 lb. (nearly two barrels), giving to a projectile of 400 lb. weight a muzzle velocity of about 1,900 ft. a second, and a power capable of perforating 18-in. of solid iron armor.

The *Progres Militaire* states that in France, the number of sick is over 25 per 1,000 of men present, while in Germany it is under 12. In the treatment of serious maladies men remain longer in hospital in France than in Germany. The mortality in the French army is double that of the German army.

CAPT. Alfred Morton, 9th Infantry, will visit New York in a day or two, to report to Colonel Wood for duty, with recruits going to the Department of the Platte.

Nothing is known in the Judge Advocate's Department of the present status of the Whittaker case. The Flipper case is still in the J. A. Department. A despatch from Washington says that General Swain, in his review of the case, recommends, in view of certain mitigating circumstances attending the offences committed, that a less serious punishment than dismissal be imposed. The general impression in well informed circles is that the President and Secretary of War take the same view of the case, and will mitigate the sentence from dismissal to some lighter punishment. Col. Winthrop has reached the 1100th page of the Warren case in his work of revision. There are still 500 pages to be reviewed.



## HOW TO BUILD OUR NEW VESSELS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The system of water-tight compartments suggested in my communication which appeared in the JOURNAL of Feb. 4, and intended for the new steel vessels recommended by the Advisory Board, would seem timely in view of the looked for favorable action of Congress increasing the effective naval force of the country. The high speed, great turning power and the high powered ordnance proposed by the Board for these new vessels are great advantages, but the material to be used in their construction will render them highly vulnerable, and practically will limit the scope of their aggressive operation in war to the destruction of an enemy's commerce. The only use of their high speed will be to escape from an enemy, which the Articles of War declare their duty to capture or destroy, while the high powered ordnance carried by them could be replaced by a much inferior gun in view of the fact that the damage these vessels would be able to inflict on an enemy in war could be done quite as well with guns of the smallest calibre. If iron or steel is to be used in the construction of war vessels it must of necessity be so thick as to make penetration of projectiles well nigh impossible, or else so thin as to allow their readiest passage. In the latter case, preferable from many points of view, the hull must be supplemented by some system of water-tight compartments to give rigidity and strength, as well as to check the water invasion by confining it to those compartments penetrated. With this device the high speed, great turning power and high powered ordnance become living factors of usefulness, and we should have in the new vessels a fleet equal to any condition of war and provided with the best known device to reduce the chances of their being sunk in action.

The advantages of these swift unarmored cruisers constructed with the compartment system suggested would be, first, their fitness for withstanding the effects of high powered machinery without damage to hull. Secondly, their gain in buoyancy with the power to keep the sea for long periods of time under sail to husband coal for emergencies. Thirdly, their usefulness to destroy an enemy's commerce or to fight his armored cruisers or fortified places. Fourthly, their great safety afforded by the vast numbers of compartments increasing their flotative power to the maximum and reducing their chances of submersion to the maximum in action. Fifthly, their comparatively light draft, their handiness and manageability by reason of high speed and their general adaptation to the varied duties of war vessels in times of war.

The most prominent disadvantage of heavy armored cruisers for general service in war are, first, their slow speed, due to the fact that their under water section must be designed primarily to safely float their armor; secondly, their unwieldiness and loss of steering power, which designers have sought to remedy by giving them guns of heavy calibre with an all round fire; thirdly, their uselessness in operating against commerce, or for purposes of general attack along any seaboard of comparatively limited depth of water; fourthly, their uselessness in operating against torpedo defence; and, fifthly, the loss of flotative power in being loaded down with armor that reduces to a maximum their chances of submersion if penetrated.

Any idea therefore of increase in the naval force of the nation which does not take into consideration the whole problem of the usefulness of vessels of war, or which may limit their operations in war to conditions that the telegraphic ramification of to-day could change in eight and forty hours, would, to say the least, be hardly in keeping with the universal opinion, as voiced by the press and in the halls of Congress.

The Board intended and the nation desires a Navy capable of filling the entire programme. Its duty when rehabilitated will be to protect commerce in times of peace and the international rights of our citizens abroad; to fight and destroy the armed cruisers or the merchant marine of all enemies in times of war, and, indeed, to put itself in the way of all other dangers which may come, as a part of the duty required by the people.

Its whole duty is best summarized in the statement that it will be required in time of war to fight anything it can reach and catch everything that it desires to destroy. To fit it for this purpose, if there be any device known that will insure the power of these new vessels to offend or defend, it would seem purely a question of wisdom to adopt it. I think the plan that will largely increase their capacity to fulfil the part mapped out above is the system of double hulls provided with longitudinal and transverse water-tight bulkheads, the inner and outer hull secured one to the other by iron water stops at points coincident with the transverse bulkheads, thus practically constructing the interior of these vessels into a honeycomb of life preservers. Now, there is no feature of special novelty in this idea, and surely no inconvenience could arise when it is remarked that the space below decks of all our vessels is divided off by wooden bulkheads for the necessary separation of stores, chains, ammunition, and officers quarters. Why should not this division be extended to the system suggested, leaving these compartments to be secured as one of the preparations for battle?

Possibly to carry out this system the cost of vessels so provided would be greater than those recommended and estimated for by the Advisory Board, but in this event would it not be better to have twenty-five such vessels equal to any service in peace or war, than to have forty chiefly qualified to avoid what would be their duty in war times to overtake, capture, and destroy?

At all events, the wisdom which suggested water-tight compartments in the middle and end sections of merchant steamers for security in collision, would seem to urge in the strongest terms the system of very great numbers of the same safety contrivance for war vessels, exposed to all the ordinary dangers of the merchant

steamer, but obliged by their purpose to be exposed to the additional and more certain dangers from shot and shell in war.

February 16, 1882.

W. S. S.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

## STEEL FOR GUNS.

THE metal which is most suitable for gun construction is low cast steel, but it is low cast steel of a particular kind which it is both expensive and difficult to manufacture; nevertheless, as it possesses in the highest degree known all the most essential qualities of the ideal gun metal, its cost and the difficulty of its manufacture ought not to be taken into serious consideration against it. The combination of essential properties which are possessed in the highest degree by this particular metal, and which render it the most suitable known metal for the construction of either solid or built up guns, are tenacity, hardness, ductility, and elasticity: it is also capable of great variation in density by the simple process of hardening and annealing, another very important feature which greatly assists the gun builder in adapting the strength of each particular part of a gun to the amount of strain which it will have to withstand.

The only thoroughly reliable cast steel for ordnance purposes is that which, in the first place, is made from the very purest and best material and is then cast under a heavy pressure with a view of making it more dense than ordinary and also of freeing it from air cells; steel has been cast in this way under a pressure of over twenty tons to the square inch, though a pressure of somewhat less than half this amount is considered sufficient to accomplish the simple purpose of freeing the metal from the dangerous air cells which are always present in large castings of steel, unless expelled by special process, and render the mass extremely unreliable as to strength and very liable to sudden and disastrous rupture when subjected to heavy strains.

So far as we know, this particular kind of cast steel, commonly known as Whitworth steel, or Whitworth metal, is not manufactured in this country, which fact we presume is owing to the reason that, up to the present date, there has been no sufficient demand for it here to justify any one in providing the expensive plant which is necessary for its production. However, as we are apparently about to undertake the construction of a very large number of guns, of various kinds and sizes, and as this "compressed—while—fluid steel" is the only thoroughly reliable metal known for modern gun construction (as we shall next endeavor to prove), it has occurred to us that by a simple presentation of these facts to the public, it might be possible to induce some one or more of our large and wealthy steel manufacturers to take the matter in hand and remedy this difficulty of procuring a proper metal for our guns which we cannot at all afford to have inferior to any foreign guns, in any particular whatever.

The Brazilian Committee on Artillery Studies, after nearly two years of consideration of the various systems of cannon, pronounced definitely in favor of the Whitworth rifle cannon as that which from its material, the process of manufacture, and the system, most nearly approached perfection. The committee emphatically condemned the system of cast iron strengthened by wrought iron bands, as unscientific and practically proved inefficient. The Krupp gun, of Krupp cast steel, strengthened with bands, they considered unreliable notwithstanding its fine material. This superiority of the Whitworth cannon the committee ascribed to the quality of the homogeneous steel used, the care in its selection, to the oil tempering which it received, to the use of the hydraulic press instead of the hammer, and to the mode of constructing and connecting the cylinders and other parts of the gun. In relation to the quality of endurance, the committee mentioned that, while the Krupp cannon had an average life of 600 to 800 shots, the Whitworth cannon employed by the Brazilian forces during the Paraguayan war had averaged 3,500 to 4,000 shots each, without a single case of bursting or serious damage having occurred among them.

In 1872, Whitworth constructed a 3 inch breech loading rifle of solid steel. This gun had a range of seven miles, and pierced, at short range, a plate of Brown's metal  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick. In speaking of this gun, an English writer says: "The safety of these guns, made of the Whitworth metal, may be judged from the fact that the proper compression of the fluid steel renders unsoundness impossible. The gun may be fired without any injury, even when the projectile is made fast in it, so that all the explosion has to pass through the vent! An experimental cylinder having the bore of a 9-pdr. gun, but with its external diameter two inches less, has been fired with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. powder, which is the full charge for a 9-pdr. gun, with no other outlet than the vent, 0.1 inch in diameter, through which all the gas had to pass. The cylinder has had this experiment repeated forty-eight times, and remains sound, although the bore is enlarged 0.2 inch in diameter. These facts speak for themselves." When the above experiment with the cylinder was first tried, Lefroy, the English Director General of Ordnance, said: "I think it not improbable that good cast iron would stand the test shown." This remark induced Sir Joseph Whitworth to make some further experiments, as follows, and he says: "As I was perfectly aware that cast iron is incapable of standing such a test, though the Director General of Ordnance thought otherwise, I had a cylinder of the same dimensions made of cast iron, which I knew to be of good quality. The charge was reduced from 24 to 3 ounces of powder, and the cylinder burst, at the first trial, into thirty fragments. I also had a cylinder made of cast iron, with a coiled wrought iron tube inside, to represent the proportions adopted in the conversion of the old 8 inch smooth bore guns into rifled 64-pounders. Number of charges fired, 4; weight of charges, 5, 6, 8 and 10 ounces respectively. Enlarge-

ment of cylinder after firing 8 ounces, inside 0.0317 inches; outside 0.0017 inches. Burst with 10 ounces into 181 fragments, viz., cast iron, 174; wrought iron, 7."

The dimensions of three cylinders were as follows: Whitworth steel cylinder, length 26 inches, outside diameter 7.83 inches, diameter of bore 2.56 inches.

The cast iron cylinder was of the same dimensions.

The cast iron cylinder, with the wrought iron lining, had the same length and external diameter, the internal diameter being 3.94 inches. The wrought iron lining had a length of 26 inches, external diameter of 3.94 inches, and a diameter of bore of 2.56 inches.

The vent was, in each case, through the axis of one of the vent plugs.

We consider that these well known experiments establish conclusively these three points, viz., the enormous strength and endurance of the Whitworth metal, the surprising comparative weakness and unreliability of cast iron, lined or unlined, and that a good cast iron gun may be very materially strengthened by being judiciously lined with a tube of good wrought iron.

In comparison with the results of such practical and valuable experiments as the above, does it not seem idle for the advocates of cast iron to be quoting the passive statical pressure sustained by cast iron cylinders filled with wax, and the very questionable records of some antiquated Rodman Pressure Gauges?

One of the most interesting of the British steel exhibits at the Paris Exposition, 1878-9, was that which embraced various samples of the "Whitworth metal," to which much importance has been attached in Great Britain, in connection with the manufacture of ordnance and other articles. The exhibit was large, and of a character to favorably impress the visitor. The metal is made of more than ordinary solidity and tenacity by being cast under hydraulic pressure. Cannon and shell of this metal are said to withstand the severest tests, a claim that received confirmation from some of the samples submitted. For machine tools, in which strength combined with lightness is desirable, the compressed steel is claimed to have no equal. Sir Joseph Whitworth's aim has been to produce a steel that would be free from blow holes, and this result has been accomplished by mechanical means (Commissioner Morrell, Report on Paris International Exposition, 1878-9).

In order to produce a more dense metal than forged steel Whitworth has resorted to the expedient of compressing the steel while in a liquid state, and estimates that a pressure of eight tons per square inch will suffice to expel air bubbles, and that then, reheating the ingot, the metal may be compressed by forging, thus producing a resulting metal which may be regarded with certainty as free from air cells, and as superior to all other steels. This steel is said to be obtained by melting short bars of Swedish iron with a small quantity of carbonaceous matter in crucibles, after which it is cast into round ingots and compressed by hydraulic pressure while fluid. (Cook's Ordnance.)

As a measure of the quantity of air expelled by this process and the consequent improvement in density and soundness, it is stated that within five minutes after the application of the pressure the fluid column will be shortened by an inch and a half per foot of length, and drawing out and forging develops in a still higher degree the strength of the material.

The importance of this invention, not alone to the weapons of war, but also to the still more useful implements of peace, need not be dwelt upon. The gun steel is cast in hollow cylinders, for obvious reasons connected with rapid cooling and more complete exclusion of air. The mean mechanical properties of some Whitworth steel, (intended for a particular use) sent to and tested in this country several years since, are as follows: Density, 7.855; Tenacity, 110,000lbs.; Elastic limit, 33,500lbs.; Tensile strength, 86,000lbs.; Extension per inch at elastic limit, 0.00230; Ultimate extension per inch, 0.17500; Ultimate restoration, 0.00352; Ultimate permanent set, 0.17149; Hardness, 16.230. This Whitworth ductile steel is manufactured in thirteen different qualities, ranging from a tensile strength of 89,600lbs. (40 tons) to 161,230lbs. (73 tons); the ductility, at the two extremes, being respectively 32 and 14 per cent.

Such are the qualities, nature, and mode of production of the steel required by the constructor of a modern high power gun; there is but the one way to produce this steel; it cannot be made by a chemical process, as some pretend; nor, as others pretend, by a moderate pressure of steam on the head of the fluid column of steel; nor yet by the expansion of a gas between the head of the fluid column and cover of the mould; all these nostrums have failed to produce a thoroughly reliable metal or one that is at all comparable to the Whitworth ductile steel for ordnance purposes. Of course we have no need to use any Swedish iron for the manufacture of steel in this country, for we have the greatest abundance of native iron of a quality inferior to none, and so should we have of home production the best steel in the world for any and every use. A new era in gun making has but just opened, and it promises soon to become a most important one; the gun makers are quietly working away towards the development of certain new ideas which have already produced such results as to cause the commencement of a general rearming abroad. The gun of the future must have enormous power for a piece of its size, calibre, and weight; and the first requisite in order to accomplish this is evidently a construction material or combination of materials of enormous strength, and if the gun makers of this country shall be unable to procure such material they will be rather heavily handicapped in the present ordnance contest.

February 20, 1882.

CLARENDON.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News draws attention to the immense strides which the German navy is making. Large sums have lately been voted for building, and the German yards are busier than ever.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## DRILL AND CAMP DUTY.

In G. O. No. 5, A. G. O., S. N. Y., February 20, a full programme for the instruction of the State troops is prescribed. We have repeatedly called attention to one of the principal causes of the inefficiency of our State companies in drill matters, viz., the insufficient instruction which recruits receive on their first entry into the service. The authorities seem to look at this matter in the same light as we do, and the order is very explicit and full in its instructions concerning the school of the soldier. It is to be hoped that company commanders will hereafter devote to this matter the full share of their attention it deserves. The inspectors general are directed to make it a part of their duty during their annual inspections to select any part of this programme to be executed and report upon the deficiencies noticed. The schedule is as follows:

## COMPANIES.

*School of the Soldier.*—No recruit should be permitted to drill with his company until thoroughly instructed and grounded in the school of the soldier, and especially so in the setting-up exercises, the principles of the step and wheelings, and the manual of arms. Squads of not more than four men each will be organized for this purpose, with competent non-commissioned officers as instructors, under the general supervision of a company officer. Men already drilling with the company, but not properly set up and instructed, should be relegated to squads until competent to turn out with the company. In teaching the setting-up exercises it must be borne in mind these exercises are intended to develop the chest and muscles of the arms and body. Too often men are seen going through these exercises by simply moving the arms and body in the easiest and most comfortable manner; this does not answer the purpose; in most of them the movement must be executed slowly, the arms must always be forced well back to bring the chest out and raise the upper part of the body on the hips. These exercises should not only be practiced by the recruits, but the company also should be drilled in them at least once every month of the drill season for thirty minutes. Bayonet exercise will be omitted.

*School of the Company.*—The school of the company should be divided into courses in such a manner that a company in its drill, during the drill season, will progressively go through all the movements prescribed. One or two drills should be allotted to the explanation and practice, as far as practicable, of the principles of the skirmish drill; instruction in the duties of sentinels should also be imparted. Theoretical and preliminary practical instruction in target practice should be taught in such a manner, that during the year the whole subject will be covered. The ceremony of inspection, as far as companies are concerned, should be practiced at least once in every two months, the execution of inspection arms by the men should be included in every company drill. Instruction on "honors to be paid," in-doors and out-doors, under and without arms, should be thoroughly taught and clearly explained, and strictly carried out by all; Sec. 805 of the tactics may be omitted. Company commanders will hold a school of instruction of their non-commissioned officers at least once every month during the drill season. Battalion movements will be included in the course of instruction when practicable. The Lieutenants are the assistants of the Captains, and Captains must give them opportunities to learn the management of a company, both as to its field duties and its internal economy, so that they may become efficient assistants. Separate companies will pursue the same course, and in addition will be instructed in guard-mounting, dress parade, review in platoons, inspection and muster.

## BATTALIONS AND REGIMENTS.

Battalion and regimental commanders will drill their commands in battalion manoeuvres in accordance with Upton's Tactics, in such a manner that all movements prescribed in the tactics will be practiced in the course of three drill seasons, as follows:

*1st Course.*—Formation of battalion, open order, manual of arms, firing and alignments. March by the flank, route step, to form to, and on the right or left into line, to form column of fours front into line. To form column of companies, to march in column at full distance, to change direction. To form the column at full distance into line. To advance and march by the flank of subdivisions, to march again in column of fours, marching by the flank of subdivisions to form line. Marching by the flank of subdivisions to march in column of subdivisions and *vice versa*, to form column of fours from column of subdivisions, and to form again into column. To break from column of divisions into column of companies. Skirmish drill by battalion. Guard mounting, dress parade, review, inspection, and muster.

*2d Course.*—To break into column of fours from the right or left, to march to the right or left. Formation of column of fours into line by two movements, to form double column of fours, to form double column of fours front, and to the right or left into line. Formation of column of companies into line by two movements. Ployment of battalion into close column, march and change direction in close column, deployment of close column. Ployment of column of fours into close column, to form fours from close column. To close the column in mass, and to take distances, to form line from close column.

*3d Course.*—To march in line, to oblique in line, change direction in line, to halt. To pass obstacles, to form column of companies at full distance into line and continue the march. To ploy the battalion into double column, deployment of double column. To change fronts. To form single and double ranks and movements of battalion in single rank, movements by platoon.

Skirmish drill, guard mounting, dress parade, review, inspection, and muster conclude each course.

Theoretical and practical schools of instruction of commissioned officers should be held at least once in three months; for the practical part of the instruction skeleton formations, made up of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment or battalion, should be resorted to. In prescribing this course of instruction it is not to be understood that commanding officers are in any manner relieved from the usual duties of instruction in their commands, nor is it to be understood that instruction in any movements not laid down in the course being followed at the time may not be given; provided the command is well grounded and practiced in the movements of the prescribed particular course.

Par. 2 prescribes a set of regulations for camp duty, which contain the following schedule for battalion drills during a five days' encampment. Battalion drills will be as follows:

*1st Encampment.*—1st day movements prescribed in first

course of drill for battalions in first and second sections. 2d day movements prescribed in fifth and sixth sections. 3d day movements prescribed in third and fourth sections. 4th day movements prescribed in seventh and eighth sections. 5th day movements prescribed in ninth section, guard mounting excepted.

*2d Encampment.*—1st day movements prescribed in second course of drill for battalions in first and second sections. 2d day movements prescribed in third and fourth sections. 3d day movements prescribed in fifth and eighth sections. 4th day movements prescribed in sixth and seventh sections. 5th day movements prescribed in ninth section, guard mounting excepted.

*3d Encampment.*—1st day movements prescribed in third course of drill for battalions in first and second sections. 2d day movements prescribed in second, third and seventh sections. 3d day movements prescribed in fourth and fifth sections. 4th day movements prescribed in sixth and eighth sections. 5th day movements prescribed in ninth section, guard mounting excepted.

Target practice at the State camp will be arranged so that each man will have an equal amount of practice. Practice will take place in the afternoon by companies, two or four companies in one afternoon. Organizations not encamping during a season will be ordered for rifle practice to the State camp, which will be of such a capacity as to admit thereof in conjunction with and without interrupting the practice of the details from the organizations encamped. Commanding officers, as instructors, will make a report of their encampment at the close of it, detailing the instruction and results.

**TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.**—Col. Josiah Porter. A battalion drill of the left wing took place on Thursday evening, Feb. 23, with Col. Porter in command. Previous to the beginning of the battalion exercises the companies were drilled separately by the captains in the loadings and firings, ordinarily performed and not requiring any special comment. This drill occupied about fifteen minutes, and at its conclusion adjutant's call was sounded, and the battalion formed promptly and quickly (more so than usual in the 22d), by 2d Lieut. H. D. Charlton, of Co. B, who acted as adjutant. Drill was opened with the manual in open ranks, the exercises being performed in the usual manner, leaving no room for either favorable or unfavorable criticism. Marching began with the command for formation of single rank, by fours to the right, which was followed by closing to double rank distance, both movements passing off smoothly and looking well. Opening to single rank and closing to double rank distance was repeated several times; the command marched around in column of fours with single rank distance, and was then, by the command companies column left, brought into column of companies in single rank. This movement was bad, as all the captains marched their commands too far before wheeling the fours into line, and a repetition was necessary, during which they managed to give their commands properly and in the right time, and the movement was executed correctly. A double time in column of fours followed by wheeling into line and march in battalion front across the hall, came next, and during these movements the cadence, distances, and dress were kept up in a remarkably correct manner, and the reputation of the left wing for good double timing was well sustained. A rest followed, during which Col. Porter commended the battalion on its proficiency in double timing. At the resumption of the drill the loadings and firings by battalion were taken up, which, as well as those performed by the companies, proved not sufficiently interesting for an elaborate criticism. The exercises in this were fair.

The concert and reception of Co. H at the armory on Friday evening, February 24, was a pronounced success. The affair was well managed by Lieut. W. B. Palmer and Sergt. R. S. Barnard. The Misses Booth sang "The Swallows" in a very creditable manner, while Miss Powers, who has a fine voice, favored the audience with several solos which were greatly applauded. Miss Denogbia rendered a fine piano solo, "Recollections of Home," and Mr. Gibbs gave a comic recitation, these and other performances being highly appreciated. After this dancing commenced and was kept up till a late hour. Co. H intends soon to hold an athletic meeting, in which we wish them success. It will be remembered that the inter military athletic meeting in 1880 was held by this company, and that at that time the exercises gave satisfaction to both contestants and spectators. Among the contests the most important and best remembered ones were the exciting one mile run, won by Chas. J. Leach, of the 12th regiment, an attaché of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and the famous five mile run, contested by the latter and T. H. Noonan, of the 71st, and which was won by Noonan by 50 yards. The interest in athletic sports in the National Guard seems to be increasing, and a meeting of this kind ought to excite a good deal of interest at present. Several regiments have gymnasiums, and some boast of some of the best athletes in the State.

**TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.**—Col. Partridge reviewed his regiment on Saturday evening, February 25, for the last time. The regiment turned out in full numbers, over 500 men being present. An unusual throng of spectators eager to witness the ceremonies thronged the armory; the galleries, all the available space in the drill hall, and every position affording an opportunity to get a glance of the performance from the stairways were occupied. The first part of the performance was a review under command of Lieut.-Colonel Frothingham, for which purpose the regiment was formed into nine commands of sixteen files, there being no room for the successful manoeuvring of a larger command, the surplus men fell out temporarily. The review was not as well done as could be desired, the rear ranks of two or three of the companies failing in distances and alignments. However, it was about as good as these affairs generally turn out in the National Guard. The review being over the command was formed for dress parade, of which Col. Partridge took command in person. This was a handsome performance, the manual being good, and the men standing like statues during the trooping of the line of the band. This is the forte of the 23d regiment, and their reputation on this point received additional confirmation on this occasion. The band played "And Lang Syne," and although Col. Partridge did not take his leave in a formal speech, yet the scene was an impressive one, and many a heartfelt word of farewell appreciative of his worth as a soldier and citizen was addressed to him in private by the officers. Company G, 22d Infantry, was present in uniform. After the military ceremony some lively dancing to the music of the Grenadier band took place till after midnight. An election of colonel has been ordered for Monday night, and it is expected that Col. Rodney C. Ward will be unanimously elected.

**EIGHTH NEW YORK.**—Col. G. D. Scott.—Adjt. Johnston in his exertions to initiate his command in the mysteries of guard duty has no doubt by this time discovered that he has not provided for himself a couch of roses. He seems to work hard and devote great attention to the matter, but it is evident that something is lacking in the quarter from which

his main support is to be derived. On a visit to the armory on Friday evening, Feb. 24, when a drill in guard mounting took place, we notice to our regret that at least those officers present who took immediate part in the exercises were lamentably deficient on points which are explained by the tactics in a manner as clear as day, a fact which only admits of one conclusion, and that is that they pay insufficient attention to the study of the tactics. Then if they meet with adverse criticism they have only their own indifference to blame. We entered the armory with the expectation of witnessing great improvement in this particular part of the drill since our last visit some few weeks ago, and certainly not with the intention of being captious, but the manner in which the officers who acted as officers of the guard went through their part of the programme calls for nothing but unfavorable comment. They were not a bit better posted than those we saw on a previous visit, and their shortcomings were on points which the Tactics explain so clearly that no man of the least military knowledge and understanding would have any trouble to learn them if he would only look for them.

To begin with: the officer of the first guard, which was mounted when ordered to inspect it, commanded "carry arms" when he saw plainly before his eyes that the men were already at a carry, and of course no man stirred. This was an awkward beginning right off. The officer of the second guard mounted, returned his sword before giving the command for inspection of arms, and had to be called back and corrected by the adjutant; then he proceeded to inspect with drawn sword. Both officers went through all their subsequent movements in an undecided, hesitating, and more or less blundering manner, which showed at a glance that they had not prepared themselves. Now, we do not believe that either of these officers is so ignorant as not to know how to inspect a command or give the orders for it, nor that they are not capable of learning what is to be done at guard mounting. The trouble is they come to these drills without previously posting themselves and under the mistaken idea that some very mysterious and complicated performance is expected from them, and consequently lose their heads before they begin, whereas if they had consulted Upton they would find that the whole business, so far as the simple mounting of the guard is concerned, comprises a few simple evolutions, easily comprehensible to any military man if he only tries to understand them. The part of guard duty where trouble may be expected, and good judgment and experience are required, only begins after reaching the guardhouse. In each case, where the new guard passed the old, the movement was a failure, and no amount of repetition seemed to produce any improvement. Both guards alternated in this movement: the adjutant stationed an officer at the point where the field music of the old guard should be, and this officer pointed out where the new guard should change direction and the officer in command of it halt; the adjutant came to the rescue himself several times, yet no amount of coaching or shouting was of any avail.

And what was the point at issue? Nothing but that an officer in command of a body of men should halt at a certain point which was indicated to him, let his command file past him and then wheel it to the left by fours. This is certainly simple enough. The officer of the old guard had not the true idea as to the time when he should bring his guard to a present on the approach of the new. He should remember that the latter should approach him from the left, and that it is not proper for him to salute it until the field music of the same arrives opposite his left. We noticed that the old guard presented when the new was marching along the opposite side of the hall from the right, which was not proper, but may be in a manner due to the fact that the size of the hall does not admit of the performance of these manoeuvres on a proper scale, and we therefore do not call attention to it to find fault, but simply to point out the manner in which it should be done. The old guard commander should have delayed his present until the old had countermarched and arrived at his left. Before this the movements of the new don't concern him and he should not notice them. We think if the adjutant reduced the guards to the size of one platoon each the manoeuvres could be carried out with greater facility, and the principles of what is intended to be taught could be illustrated just as well, if not better. The alignments, etc., in the passing in review are of minor importance in these duties, as the men are taught these in the ordinary company and battalion drills. The non-commissioned officers still marched to the front and to their posts in the same manner as that found fault with by us on a previous occasion. The 1st sergeants, in marching or their details, followed each other too quickly and closely. They should give the preceding details about half a minute longer to get into shape before following them up. No supernumeraries were out, which is a mistake. They belong to the ceremony, and the adjutant should have one for each detail. The 1st sergeants executed the carry, close order and present, which is wrong. See page 363, Tactics. During the last formation for guard we noticed that the acting sergeant major left several blank files in the centre of the rear rank, the reason for which we could not understand. If there are incomplete fours they should be completed as in the school of the company. See page 363, Tactics. Blank files in the centre of any command are not authorized by tactics. The file closer of the first guard mounted at the command order arms let his musket go and began wiping his face and pulling his coat. His duty is to show an example in steadiness and take care of those in front of him; that is what he wears his chevrons for. The same remarks might be applied to some file closers in rear of the old guard. We do not know who they are, but hope if they read this that they will take it to heart.

These remarks are not made to find fault with the 8th regiment, which is no worse on the points above criticised, and others, than most of the other regiments, and better than some. Col. Scott has sound views on the discipline of the regiment. He, as well as his adjutant and some of the officers with whom we have conversed, are trying their best to preserve the efficiency for which the regiment has been heretofore celebrated, but all orders and efforts to effect this are of no avail unless every member of the regiment, and especially the officers, give their support, and to stir up the latter is the main purpose of this article. They should make efforts to post themselves, and we hope that they will act on our suggestion, so that we may be able to give a better account of their performance next time.

The 8th has 64 marksmen, with the following standing: 9, 7 years; 5, 6 years; 5, 5 years; 5, 4 years; 7, 3 years; 3, 2 years; 30, 1 year. Some of these were presented with their badges after the guard mounting drill, just criticised by the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice. The affair was not very impressive, and no speech-making was indulged in. The companies were simply formed in line on the right one, and each man as his name was called stepped to the front and received his badge. Very few formalities were observed, and this was probably the cause why the error of allowing the markers opposite the right company to stand facing each other, instead of towards the point of rest, was not corrected. A handsome photograph, taken from an engraving, showing the dress of the old 8th regiment in 1800, has been presented to the regiment by Sergeant Brown. It has been framed, and was hung up in the Colonel's office on Friday evening, Feb. 24.



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York, will, on Monday evening, March 6, open the new 69th gymnasium. An interesting programme of athletic exercises has been prepared, of which the following are the principal events: Tug of war between teams of six men from each company, one hour go-as-you-please race, one mile walk, wrestling match, collar and elbow; one mile run, sack race, 440 yards hurdle race, three-legged race and running high jump. In addition to these there will be boxing and fencing. The exercises commence at 8 p. m.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
MASSACHUSETTS.

The vacancies, with the exception of colonel of the 8th regiment infantry, have been filled, and the militia is now on a fair footing. Major Wellington has been chosen colonel of the 1st Inf. by a unanimous vote, a deserved recognition for so faithful an officer. The election to fill vacancy in the 8th Inf. will soon be ordered, and Lieut.-Col. Ayers will be chosen. He is the keeper of one of our county prisons, and in military matters is well up. The change and election of officers has, on the whole, been very beneficial, and it is safe to state that the militia was never better officered. One thing was pretty firmly established in the last elections, and that is, officers have been promoted mainly on the ground of seniority, though in the 5th Inf. such was not the case.

A comparison has been made as to the relative merits of the brigades, it being generally allowed that the 1st Brigade is the superior one. Your correspondent does not share this opinion, for the reason that the 5th, 8th, and 9th Inf. are in no way inferior to the 1st, 2d, and 6th regiments of infantry. Neither do they suffer by a comparison with the file and line officers of these regiments. No doubt a friendly rivalry will spring up between both brigades, and with such go-ahead commanding officers as Gens. Peach and Wales the service as well as both brigades will be benefited. Col. Wellington, of the 1st Inf., is supported by a very efficient body of field and

line officers, and there is no reason why his command should not immediately take front rank.

In the 2d and 6th regiments a new impetus has been given to matters, as both commanding officers feel that they must look after their commands more carefully than ever, else they will fall to the rear of their ambitious fellow regimental commanders. Col. Bancroft has the push and ambition necessary for success. He has one of the best commands to improve on, composed as it is of as good a body of men as are in the militia. With the co-operation of his officers, the 5th will prove a formidable rival for first place in its brigade. The 8th regiment, which was commanded so many years by Gen. Peach, and stood so well the tests of many inspections, is a good organization, and its new commander will find that he is surrounded on both sides with splendid organizations, and considerable work will be required of the regiment if its officers desire to keep pace with the 5th and 9th regiments of its brigade. The 9th Inf. is in the 2d Brigade, and while it is generally admitted that it is superior in drill to any of our regiments, and would compare most favorably with any regiment of the National Guard. Yet improvement can be made in the morale both of the officers and men. Some of the field officers can be improved on; also the service of several company commanders could be dispensed with, without any great loss to the regiment. Your readers are well aware that the 9th regiment is principally composed of the Irish or Irish-American element, who, it is needless to state, take great pride in their organization. With a little sifting out, and a more careful inspection of the character and standing of those rushing to join its membership, the 9th would be a source of credit to its friends. The regiment, composed as it is of a distinct element, should in the choice of both officers and men judge them on their merits, and not on their recommendation as good fellows.

Respectfully suggested to Gen. Wales, that official documents be signed under the name given in his commission.

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#### MARRIED.

HEILNER-COFFEE.—At San Francisco, February 20, 1882, Lieut. LEWIS HEILNER, U. S. N., to Miss SUSIE COFFEE.

#### DIED.

BROWN.—February 12, 1882, at the Light House Depot, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, JOHN MORRIS, the young son of Capt. and Mrs. George Brown.

COURTNEY.—At Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1882, MARY, daughter of 1st Sergt. John H. Courtney, Battery B, 5th Art., aged 3 years and 9 days.

LONG.—At Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y., March 2, 1882, of Bright's disease, Chief Engineer JOHN H. LONG, U. S. N. Funeral from his late residence on the Crescent, Astoria, Sunday, March 5, at 1 p. m.

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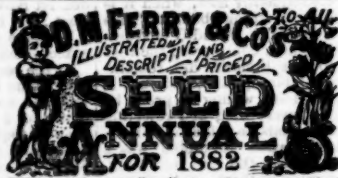
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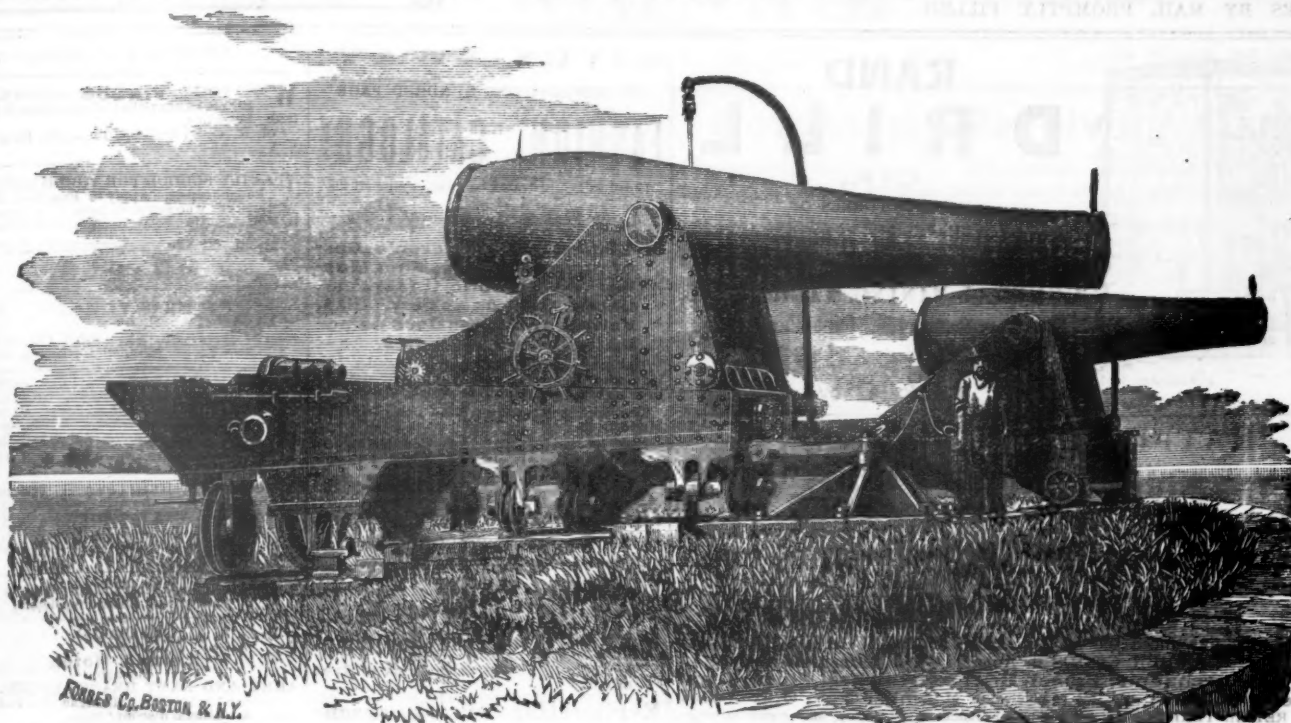
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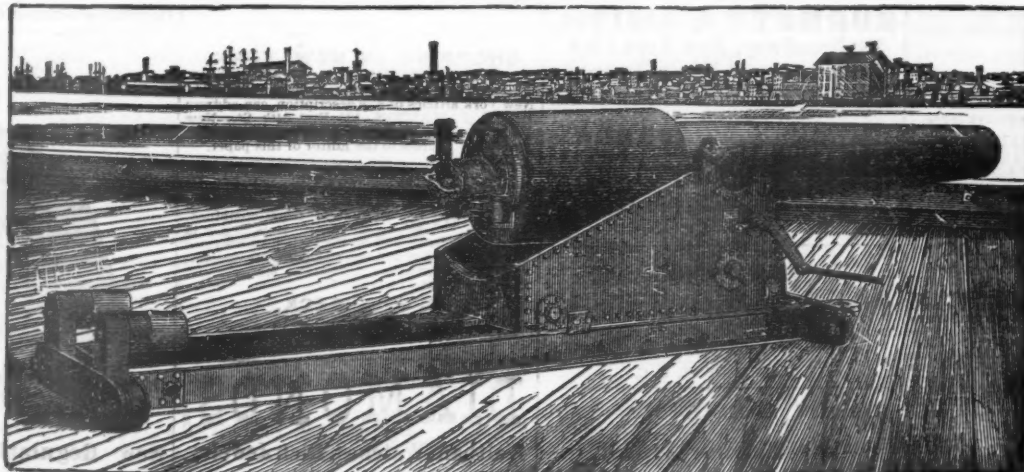
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